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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A THIRTY-SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE,
AND VALUABLE READING
FOR THE FAMILY.
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE WAR.

All Hope of Mediation Abandoned.

THE PROGRAMME OF FRANCE.

FRANKFORT TO BE OCCUPIED.

Left Bank of the Rhine to be Swept.

Reconstruction of the Rhenish Confederation.

Rumored Danger of a Rupture Between France and England.

Probable Hostile Reply of South Germany to the French Ultimatum.

Treaty of Paris of 1866 to be Respected

NO PRIVATEERING TO BE ALLOWED

President Grant to Prepare a Proclamation of Neutrality.

English Ships to Carry Our Mails.

Spanish Fleet Withdrawn from Cuban Waters.

Rumored Fitting Out of Vessels in New York for Prussia—Comments of the New York Press on the Great Question—France Disappoints Her Partisans—The Stumbling Block of France—Prussian Homogeneity—Probable Duration of the Struggle—Prussia Fully Prepared, &c., &c.

Surveillance Over the Telegraph.

LONDON, July 19.—A surveillance has been established in Paris over the telegraph, which prevents the forwarding of any news unfavorable to France.

All Hope of Mediation Abandoned.

LONDON, July 19.—The *Times* of this morning abandons all hope of mediation, and says the sword must now decide.

Prussians in France not to be Expelled.

The morning journals say that the Prussians now in France will not be expelled from the country if they observe strict neutrality.

Further Volunteer to Command the Prussian Fleet.

BERLIN, July 19.—Prince Adelbert will command the German fleet.

Not True.

The report that Earl Granville has remonstrated with Prussia is denied.

The Advantage of French Army.

LONDON, July 19.—The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The declaration of war by France took Germany by surprise. The French Government has for a long time been secretly aiming, and was ready sooner than was expected to invade the German frontier in several columns before a sufficient defense had been prepared. Thanks to the excellent organization of the German army, this advantage did not last long."

Popular Sympathy of Austria with Prussia.

The special correspondent of the *Times* at Pesth, Hungary, declares that the popular sympathy of Austria is with Prussia. He says that Hungary unanimously demand peace and no interference.

Will Co-operate with Prussia.

The *Daily News* says that Baden and Wurtemburg will co-operate with Prussia. The English newspapers continue their denunciations of the French policy.

Hostile Reply to France Anticipated.

The *Telegraph* anticipates an immediate hostile reply, on the part of the South German States, to the French ultimatum.

The Commanders of the French Fleet.

PARIS, July 19.—Admiral Wellanmez will take command of the French fleet, and Admiral De Lagrairen of the Rhine gunboats.

The French Programme.

La Liberte, Thiers' party organ, gives the following as the French programme: The army will first enter Hesse, to neutralize the Southern States of Germany, then occupy and fortify Frankfort; from this point they will sweep all the Prussian territory to the left of the Rhine, then enter Prussia by way of Westphalia, and the reconstruction of the Rhenish Confederation will follow.

The Minister of War

Has asked the Corps Legislatif for an increase of the military class of 70 from ninety to one hundred and forty thousand men, and that the contingent may be called out to serve until January 1st, 1871.

Napoleon's Address to the People.

The *Patrie* says that Napoleon's address to the people will not be published until he has departed for the front.

Will not Receive any one not Belonging to the French Army.

The *Journal Officiel* announces that the Emperor has decided to receive, either in his imperial quarters or the quarters of the general officers, any volunteer or foreign officer, or any one not belonging to the French army.

Denial of Thiers.

M. Thiers publishes, this morning, an indignant denial of having received, as stated by the *Figaro*, a letter from the ex-King of Prussia, thanking him for his speech against war.

Quitted the Tuileries

When the Emperor quitted the Tuileries today, to return to St. Cloud, he was loudly and enthusiastically cheered by the people.

Conference with the Emperor.

The Earl Granville arrived from London yesterday and had a three hours' conference with the Emperor.

The National Guard of France.

The Emperor yesterday received a deputation of officers of the National Guard of Paris, and in response to their congratulations said he relied upon the National Guard. Upon them devolved the protection of the capital during the war.

An Official Declaration of War.

PARIS, July 19.—The *Patrie* of this morning says that the Prussian Ambassador at Vienna is now here with an official declaration of war.

Protection Promised to Prussians.

The *Journal de Soir* says that Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, has agreed to protect Prussian subjects now in France, and also that Washburne has certainly not made such a promise without having first obtained the consent of the French government.

After German Vessels.

LONDON, July 19, 3 A. M.—The French ironclads are cruising on the Dogger banks in the North Sea to pick up German vessels.

The German Press.

The German press is filled with seemingly unaffected complaints of falsehood and treachery, by which France seeks to place the responsibility of beginning the war on Germany.

A Formal Declaration of War From France.

Dispatches from the continent report that Prussia had received the formal declaration of war from France.

Bavarian Chambers.

The Bavarian Chambers have granted the Government a credit of twenty-seven million florins.

Gunboat Flotilla Sailed.

The gunboat flotilla designed to assist the military operations of the French army on the Rhine has sailed.

Prospect of Trouble Between France and England.

Private letters from Paris, of the 13th, represent that there is a prospect of serious trouble between France and Great Britain. The French Government is furious at the tone of the English journals, and strong representations have already been made through diplomatic channels. It is threatened that all applications from Englishmen for passes to the army will be refused.

Meetings of Sympathizers with Prussia.

A meeting of certain members of the House of Commons will be held to-day to consult as to the propriety of holding a great meeting to express sympathy with Prussia, and letters have been received from prominent members approving of the project. The workingmen propose holding a meeting for the same object. The feeling here against France is universal and intense, and it is now thought that the troops recently called home from the English colonies have been concentrated here in anticipation of the present war.

The Strength of England.

Great Britain has now at her home depots ninety-five thousand regulars, and by calling out the reserves she could muster nearly three hundred thousand men. Great activity in the navy is reported.

Secret Instructions.

Secret instructions have been given to the French officers that the troops shall divide all the lands they conquer.

Discussion in Parliament.

In the House of Lords to-night Lord Russell inquired what were the views and purposes of the Government in the present situation on the Continent, and Lord Cairns asked especially if steps had been taken to enforce the neutrality laws. Earl Granville promised that the documents concerning the war would be laid before the House as soon as copied. After the dispatch of local business the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons Lord Harcourt made inquiry touching measures for the preservation of Engli-h neutrality. Mr. Gladstone said the inquiry was premature, coming before a declaration of war had been made. While the Premier was thus speaking a dispatch from Lord Lyons was handed to him, announcing that a *formal declaration of war had been sent by the French Government to Berlin.* Mr. Gladstone then replied that all the papers could be submitted as soon as possible, and that a measure looking to the preservation of neutrality is in preparation, and that particular attention would be paid in the measure to the status of the belligerents' ships in British ports. After discussion on the strength of the army, during which Mr. Osborne asserted that the Government was unable to put fifty thousand men in the field, Commons adjourned.

Not Responsible for the War.

BERLIN, July 19.—King William, on addressing a Council of Prussia, said feelingly, "God knows I am not answerable for this war. The demands sent are such as I was forced to reject."

Under Martial Law.

The city of Strasburg has been placed under martial law.

Eloquent Addresses.

Eloquent addresses to the Crown have been received at Berlin from the municipalities of the kingdom.

Fortunate Purchases.

LONDON, July 19.—The *Shipping Gazette* thinks the Germans fortunate because so many of their merchant vessels were bought from Americans during the recent rebellion, which may now be covered by the American flag.

Skeptical.

The London *Post* is skeptical touching the news received from France and Russia. It accordes the bulk of the dispatches to speculators.

Speech of King William.

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The French Proclamation in Hanover.

BERLIN, July 19.—A proclamation for the purpose of exciting the people to revolt has been distributed in Hanover.

The New French Minister.

La Liberte publishes a statement to the effect that Gen. Changarnier will probably be appointed Minister of War, vice Leboeuf, who takes command in the field.

The Skirmish Yet.

PARIS, July 19, 2:30 P. M.—Up to this time no skirmish has occurred between the hostile forces.

Withdrew Her Agent from Paris.

Hesse Darmstadt withdrew her agent from Paris to-day.

The Emperor's Departure for the Front.

There is nothing certain yet about the departure of the Emperor for the scene of war. It is not likely he will set out for the front until everything is ready there for active operations.

Arrested.

Several Prussian agents in this city, who were suspected of plotting and distributing money, have been arrested.

Promptly Seized.

The *Marseillaise* appeared this morning for the first time in several weeks. It was promptly seized.

Prince Napoleon

Is expected here to-morrow. It is said he will receive a command.

Prussia Receives a Formal Declaration of War in France.

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Guides to Navigation Removed.

LONDON, July 19.—The Prussian Government announces the removal of all lights, buoys and other guides to navigation from the German coast.

Occupation of Belgium by English Troops.

The *Globe* has an article to-day foreshadowing the occupation of Belgium by English troops. A British frigate has been dispatched to Copenhagen for the purpose of bearing the Danish, now on a visit to the royal family of Denmark.

Unfounded Statement.

PARIS, July 19.—The American organ here says a legion of American volunteers is organizing to aid France. The statement is unfounded.

A Contradiction.

MADRID, July 19.—It is true that any intention exists here, either on the part of the Government or any political party, of conferring royal attributes on Rezent Serrano for a limited period.

Good Feeling Between France and Spain

PARIS, July 19.—The Prefects of departments on the Spanish border have received orders to watch the frontiers and allow no Carlists to pass, but to treat Spanish refugees on the French and Spanish authorities along the line. The officers at Perpignan discovered a secret deposit of 700 guns, intended for the use of the Carlists. The arms were seized, and several suspicious persons, supposed to be Carlists, were arrested.

French Liberality.

PARIS, July 19.—The public and private subscriptions to various charitable projects incident to the war are very liberal in all parts of the country. The Bordeaux subscription has given one hundred thousand francs to one of these funds. Many persons have agreed to pay certain sums daily during the continuance of the war, and others pay double taxes. Many manufacturers continue the wages of their employees as usual.

Retirement of Thiers Demanded.

A large number of the constituents of M. Thiers, who voted for him at the last election, demand his retirement from the Corps Legislatif, on the ground that he has outraged the patriotic sentiment of the country by his recent speech against the war. Several Deputies to the Corps Legislatif are seeking for commissions in the army. M. Duvernois has applied for a command in the ordinance corps.

Effect of a Rumor.

LONDON, July 18.—The rumor of Russia's participation in the war between Prussia and France has caused an agitation from which the stock market had not recovered at the close of the day. The report has not received confirmation.

British Neutrality.

In the House of Lords to-night, Lord Russell inquired what were the views and purposes of the government in the present situation of the Continent, and Lord Cairns asked especially if steps had been taken to enforce the neutrality laws. Earl Granville promised that the documents concerning the war would be laid before the House as soon as copied. After the dispatch of local business the House adjourned.

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The Attitude of Holland.

The *Journal Officiel* to-day has a significant article on the attitude of Holland, with which it seems to be pleased, and continues: "But no one can ignore the ambitious designs of Prussia against the independence of Holland. Bismarck wished to make that generous and illustrious little nation vassals as the Danish duchies were formerly vassals. He wished to render Holland a naval State of the North German Confederation, and under the pretext of establishing closer commercial relations, to place Prussian custom officers at Amsterdam. The partial emotion aroused in the Netherlands at the time of the Luxemburg affair will also be remembered, nor will it be forgotten that without the firm stand taken by France, their Prussian policy would have had results fatal to the independence and autonomy of the Netherlands. The Cabinet of the Hague is on its guard, and will not fail to maintain the real interests of the country."

France and Switzerland.

The same paper in the forenoon on the relations of Switzerland to France says: "We learn from several Swiss Cantons, and particularly from Neufchatel, that the military measures of the federal government, and some not directed against France, but are inspired by friendly neutrality. Switzerland knows she has nothing to fear from France, her natural ally and firm friend. The measures taken by Switzerland to secure the respect of Prussia, by her neutrality, are in our favor, as by her geographical position she protects an important portion of our frontier."

The friendly feeling of the Spanish people towards France is also pointed out by the *Journal*, which says: We hear from Spain that all notice bow carefully in our present conflict our Government and the Chambers have avoided any sense or expression of unfriendliness toward that power. This results from the feelings of sympathy between the two nations.

The Interview of Earl Granville with the Emperor Contradicted.

PARIS, July 19, Evening.—The report published in the morning journals that Earl Granville had an interview with the Emperor yesterday was untrue. Earl Granville has not been in the city.

Aid for the Wounded.

The Empress has sent 50,000 francs to the Society of Aid for the wounded.

Another Council of Ministers.

PARIS, Evening, July 19.—The Emperor held another council of Ministers to-day.

Held an Interview with the Emperor.

Prince Napoleon has arrived and had a long interview with the Emperor. It is understood that a *coup d'armee* will be immediately formed and placed under command of the Prince.

A Grand Dinner

Was given by the Emperor at St. Cloud yesterday, after a council of war. The principal officers of the regiments of the line and the Imperial Guard, who are on the eve of leaving Paris, were present. They testified, in the most enthusiastic manner, their devotion to the Emperor. A band played the Marseillaise.

The Corps Legislatif

Yesterday adopted projects of law submitted and the credits asked by the Government, and to-day the Senate concurred in the action of the Corps.

The Nancy Journals Protest.

The Nancy journals protest against the act for the regulation of the press in time of war.

Influences by England.

There are rumors that Denmark is giving way to the influence of England.

Russia Neutral.

Russia, so far, has shown no signs of swerving from neutrality.

Ordered to Quit Paris.

It is reported that the Ambassadors of Baden, Saxony, Hesse, Bavaria and Wertemburg have been ordered to quit Paris.

Awaiting an Answer from Prussia.

La Liberte says that the official declaration of war was not to be communicated to the Chambers until an answer has been returned from Prussia, the Cabinet of Berlin having received notice of the declaration.

Deputy Drouin

It is said, intends to move that the Chambers, during the war, be represented by a permanent Committee of Senators and Deputies.

Will Not Use Explosive Bullets.

PARIS, July 19.—Official notice of the declaration of war by France against Prussia was sent yesterday to the European powers. France has notified Prussia that she will not use explosive bullets if Prussia will not.

After the First Battle.

After the first battle has been fought all the powers of Europe will make an effort to stop the conflict.

Military Movements not to be Published.

French journals have received orders to publish no information concerning military movements.

Opposed to Prussia.

The Catholics of the South German States are reported opposed to Prussia.

Spies Arrested.

Prussian officers are seized in Strasbourg as spies.

Volunteers Enrolled.

One hundred thousand volunteers have enrolled their names in Paris and the department.

Reciprocal Engagements.

BRUSSELS, July 19.—France has communicated to the Powers notification that she has entered into reciprocal engagements with Belgium and Holland, guaranteeing their neutrality.

France is also in active negotiations with Russia to obtain her formal promise of neutrality.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1870.

The War and Neutrality.

It is semi-officially announced here that France and Prussia will both respect the treaty of Paris of 1856, which guarantees neutrality. This announcement puts a quietus on the stories from New York that privateers are fitting out there. Our officials are rather reticent, but there is no doubt that the neutrality of the European powers are making arrangements looking to the ultimate purchase of war material of certain kinds in this country.

The Prussian Minister

Has already left Washington for New York. He said yesterday that he did not think there would be any serious fighting for a week at least.

Business Suspended in London.

The cable telegrams of to-day from financial houses in London, say business is at a stand still, and business men are about equally divided in opinion as to whether the war will or will not be war. A good many persons here point to the fact that neither the French Minister at Berlin nor the Prussian Minister here have received passports, and argue that as both have withdrawn on leave, it is not yet certain but that the trouble may blow over.

Proclamation of Neutrality.

Our Government has not yet received official notification of the existence of war, but the President has issued a proclamation on the question of issuing a neutrality proclamation, and will probably put it in shape before leaving the city, so that it can be issued if occasion arises. He has already sent neutrality instructions to some of our agents abroad.

The Exemption of Private Property.

The State Department has received notes from the King of Prussia that his ships will not seize private property on the ocean. This insures the safety of the French line of steamers, and persons in the act of sailing in their confidence will be made on the days advertised till further notification.

Passes only for Germany.

The last one of the Bremen steamers that left New York, having on board Samuel Bowles and other Americans, reached Southampton last week. It is said that persons for Germany will have to go forward to their destination in English steamers, unless Napoleon follows Bismarck in exempting private property from seizure.

Our Foreign Mail Service.

The Postmaster General has made arrangements to send our foreign mails by the English lines without any increase of rates, though they have doubled their rates for freight. No offer to carry the mails has yet been made by any American steamship company, but offers to this effect have been put out in New York papers. They will be restored to the North German Lloyds and other lines such action as will render that course safe.

Our European Fleet

Rear Admiral Gillis, the new commander of our fleet, will reach his destination in the course of the week, relieving Radford, who comes home with his flagship. Orders have been sent to our consuls, in the vicinity or neighborhood of France and Prussia, to keep their eyes open and report what they learn in the way of improvement in naval warfare.

The war department has no foreign legations do not contain anything additional as to what is already known.

Danger of a Rupture Between France and England.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Diplomatic circles here last evening were greatly agitated over advices received yesterday by the British Minister here, indicating extreme danger of a rupture between France and England on the question of the occupation of Belgium.

Private Property on the High Seas to be Exempt from Seizure.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The steamship Silesia will positively sail to-day for Hamburg, with the entire mail. A dispatch from Bismarck to the consul of the Free Cities here says that Private property on the high seas will be exempted by Prussia from seizure, without regard to reciprocity.

Meeting of Germans in New York.

The Germans of this city held a meeting last night. The most intense Prussian sympathy was exhibited. Speeches were made proposing a purse for the benefit of the wounded Germans. A committee stated that the workingmen would offer a purse of $20,000 and a band of the first Prussian regiment that distinguished itself in an engagement. A committee was appointed to see the President and Secretary of State in relation to protection to German shipping. The rumors that Russia has declared in favor of Prussia creates much joy among the Germans.

Proposal for the Purchase of the Stevens Battery.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A mass meeting of Germans in favor of Prussia will be held at Tompkins Park to-morrow evening. It is reported that the Germans in Hoboken have made proposals for the Stevens battery, now completing at Hoboken, under the Sicilian Vespers flag, and that this afternoon a tug from Hamburg, with the Prussian flag flying. She arrived at Weehawken and saluted. Several Prussian officers, She took one hundred and forty-nine bags of gold for master.

Dispatch from Bismarck.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Baron Gerolt officially communicated to the Secretary of State the following telegram:

"BERLIN, July 19, 1870.

"*To Baron Gerolt, Washington:*—In assuring you since I have to say that private property on the high seas will be exempted from seizures by His Majesty's ships, without regard to reciprocity.

[Signed] "BISMARCK."

The Treaty of Paris.

The French Minister called upon the Secretary of State to-day and verbally informed him that his government would also respect the treaty of Paris.

German Meeting in Washington—The Mails.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A primary meeting was held here to-day by leading Germans to make arrangements for holding a meeting in sympathy with and in aid of Prussia. Carl Schurz, after speaking in New York in behalf of the same cause, will address the Germans in Baltimore on Friday, returning to Washington Saturday.

Mr. Kunhardt, agent of the Hamburg line of steamers, arrived here this morning and had an interview with Baron Gerolt, and subsequently with Postmaster General Creswell, whom he informed that it was proposed to dispatch the steamer Silesia to-day with the United States mails. The Postmaster General assented, and advised the postmaster at New York accordingly.

American Bonds Thrown on the Market.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Minister Bancroft has telegraphed the Secretary of State that the necessities of holders had thrown a large amount of American securities on the market. He communicates no other information. No dispatches have been received from Minister Sickles for two weeks past.

Activity Among the Fenians.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Owing to the French and Prussian war, much activity has been inaugurated into the Fenian circles of this city. General Dennis F. Burke issued a call yesterday for a special meeting of the military organization of the Brotherhood.

From King William to the Germans of Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Intelligence from the seats of the impending conflict in Europe continues to excite a lively interest in this city, particularly among the German population. The various daily journals have to employ their utmost capacity to supply the demand for their issues. Large numbers crowd around the bulletin boards to grab the latest intelligence. The interest and excitement are scarcely less than during the progress and progress of our war. In response to a dispatch sent by the Germans of Chicago on Sunday last, to King William of Prussia, the following telegram was received last evening dated Berlin July 18, 1870: "Edmund Jussen and others: I thank you and feel convinced that Germany will answer the hopes of every countryman beyond the sea.—Signed, William."

Sheridan to Observe the Conflict.

Lieutenant General Sheridan, having obtained permission from the War Department to visit Europe and observe the military operations in progress there, will leave this city tomorrow evening and proceed to the seat of war without delay. He will be accompanied by a suitable number of his staff, and will visit both the French and Prussian armies. The lieutenant General will pay his own expenses during the trip.

The Louisville Germans.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—A mass meeting of Germans was held in this city last evening, and resolutions adopted to the effect that 9000 Germans of Louisville express their admiration of Prussian valor in the war just pursued in opposing French usurpation. A committee to receive donations to aid Prussia was appointed, and $3,540 was collected in the hall. The meeting was largely attended and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Money and Sympathy for a United Germany.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 19.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Germans to-night pledged their money and sympathy to a united Germany against tyrannical France.

Protection to the Prussians in Paris.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Minister Washburne telegraphed to Secretary Fish to-day that he had just returned to Paris. The Secretary telegraphed to him at the request of the North German Government, asking the consent of the French Government to several officers of the Prussian, the Cabinet of Berlin having received notice of the declaration.

Deputy Drouin

It is said, intends to move that the Chambers, during the war, be represented by a permanent Committee of Senators and Deputies.

Will Not Use Explosive Bullets.

PARIS, July 19.—Official notice of the declaration of war by France against Prussia was sent yesterday to the European powers. France has notified Prussia that she will not use explosive bullets if Prussia will not.

After the First Battle.

After the first battle has been fought all the powers of Europe will make an effort to stop the conflict.

Military Movements not to be Published.

French journals have received orders to publish no information concerning military movements.

Opposed to Prussia.

The Catholics of the South German States are reported opposed to Prussia.

Spies Arrested.

Prussian officers are seized in Strasbourg as spies.

Volunteers Enrolled.

One hundred thousand volunteers have enrolled their names in Paris and the department.

Reciprocal Engagements.

BRUSSELS, July 19.—France has communicated to the Powers notification that she has entered into reciprocal engagements with Belgium and Holland, guaranteeing their neutrality.

France is also in active negotiations with Russia to obtain her formal promise of neutrality.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1870.

The War and Neutrality.

It is semi-officially announced here that France and Prussia will both respect the treaty of Paris of 1856, which guarantees neutrality. This announcement puts a quietus on the stories from New York that privateers are fitting out there. Our officials are rather reticent, but there is no doubt that the neutrality of the European powers are making arrangements looking to the ultimate purchase of war material of certain kinds in this country.

The Prussian Minister

Has already left Washington for New York. He said yesterday that he did not think there would be any serious fighting for a week at least.

Business Suspended in London.

The cable telegrams of to-day from financial houses in London, say business is at a stand still, and business men are about equally divided in opinion as to whether the war will or will not be war. A good many persons here point to the fact that neither the French Minister at Berlin nor the Prussian Minister here have received passports, and argue that as both have withdrawn on leave, it is not yet certain but that the trouble may blow over.

Proclamation of Neutrality.

Our Government has not yet received official notification of the existence of war, but the President has issued a proclamation on the question of issuing a neutrality proclamation, and will probably put it in shape before leaving the city, so that it can be issued if occasion arises. He has already sent neutrality instructions to some of our agents abroad.

The Exemption of Private Property.

The State Department has received notes from the King of Prussia that his ships will not seize private property on the ocean. This insures the safety of the French line of steamers, and persons in the act of sailing in their confidence will be made on the days advertised till further notification.

Passes only for Germany.

The last one of the Bremen steamers that left New York, having on board Samuel Bowles and other Americans, reached Southampton last week. It is said that persons for Germany will have to go forward to their destination in English steamers, unless Napoleon follows Bismarck in exempting private property from seizure.

Our Foreign Mail Service.

The Postmaster General has made arrangements to send our foreign mails by the English lines without any increase of rates, though they have doubled their rates for freight. No offer to carry the mails has yet been made by any American steamship company, but offers to this effect have been put out in New York papers. They will be restored to the North German Lloyds and other lines such action as will render that course safe.

Our European Fleet

Rear Admiral Gillis, the new commander of our fleet, will reach his destination in the course of the week, relieving Radford, who comes home with his flagship. Orders have been sent to our consuls, in the vicinity or neighborhood of France and Prussia, to keep their eyes open and report what they learn in the way of improvement in naval warfare.

The war department has no foreign legations do not contain anything additional as to what is already known.

Danger of a Rupture Between France and England.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Diplomatic circles here last evening were greatly agitated over advices received yesterday by the British Minister here, indicating extreme danger of a rupture between France and England on the question of the occupation of Belgium.

Private Property on the High Seas to be Exempt from Seizure.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The steamship Silesia will positively sail to-day for Hamburg, with the entire mail. A dispatch from Bismarck to the consul of the Free Cities here says that Private property on the high seas will be exempted by Prussia from seizure, without regard to reciprocity.

Meeting of Germans in New York.

The Germans of this city held a meeting last night. The most intense Prussian sympathy was exhibited. Speeches were made proposing a purse for the benefit of the wounded Germans. A committee stated that the workingmen would offer a purse of $20,000 and a band of the first Prussian regiment that distinguished itself in an engagement. A committee was appointed to see the President and Secretary of State in relation to protection to German shipping. The rumors that Russia has declared in favor of Prussia creates much joy among the Germans.

Proposal for the Purchase of the Stevens Battery.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A mass meeting of Germans in favor of Prussia will be held at Tompkins Park to-morrow evening. It is reported that the Germans in Hoboken have made proposals for the Stevens battery, now completing at Hoboken, under the Sicilian Vespers flag to-day with Mr. Osborne asserted that the Government was unable to put 50,000 men in the field, the Commons adjourned.

The Attitude of Holland.

The *Journal Officiel* to-day has a significant article on the attitude of Holland, with which it seems to be pleased, and continues: "But no one can ignore the ambitious designs of Prussia against the independence of Holland. Bismarck wished to make that generous and illustrious little nation vassals as the Danish duchies were formerly vassals. He wished to render Holland a naval State of the North German Confederation, and under the pretext of establishing closer commercial relations, to place Prussian custom officers at Amsterdam. The partial emotion aroused in the Netherlands at the time of the Luxemburg affair will also be remembered, nor will it be forgotten that without the firm stand taken by France, their Prussian policy would have had results fatal to the independence and autonomy of the Netherlands. The Cabinet of the Hague is on its guard, and will not fail to maintain the real interests of the country."

France and Switzerland.

The same paper in the forenoon on the relations of Switzerland to France says: "We learn from several Swiss Cantons, and particularly from Neufchatel, that the military measures of the federal government, and some not directed against France, but are inspired by friendly neutrality. Switzerland knows she has nothing to fear from France, her natural ally and firm friend. The measures taken by Switzerland to secure the respect of Prussia, by her neutrality, are in our favor, as by her geographical position she protects an important portion of our frontier."

The friendly feeling of the Spanish people towards France is also pointed out by the *Journal*, which says: We hear from Spain that all notice bow carefully in our present conflict our Government and the Chambers have avoided any sense or expression of unfriendliness toward that power. This results from the feelings of sympathy between the two nations.

The Interview of Earl Granville with the Emperor Contradicted.

PARIS, July 19, Evening.—The report published in the morning journals that Earl Granville had an interview with the Emperor yesterday was untrue. Earl Granville has not been in the city.

Aid for the Wounded.

The Empress has sent 50,000 francs to the Society of Aid for the wounded.

Another Council of Ministers.

PARIS, Evening, July 19.—The Emperor held another council of Ministers to-day.

Held an Interview with the Emperor.

Prince Napoleon has arrived and had a long interview with the Emperor. It is understood that a *coup d'armee* will be immediately formed and placed under command of the Prince.

A Grand Dinner

Was given by the Emperor at St. Cloud yesterday, after a council of war. The principal officers of the regiments of the line and the Imperial Guard, who are on the eve of leaving Paris, were present. They testified, in the most enthusiastic manner, their devotion to the Emperor. A band played the Marseillaise.

The Corps Legislatif

Yesterday adopted projects of law submitted and the credits asked by the Government, and to-day the Senate concurred in the action of the Corps.

The Nancy Journals Protest.

The Nancy journals protest against the act for the regulation of the press in time of war.

Influences by England.

There are rumors that Denmark is giving way to the influence of England.

Russia Neutral.

Russia, so far, has shown no signs of swerving from neutrality.

Ordered to Quit Paris.

It is reported that the Ambassadors of Baden, Saxony, Hesse, Bavaria and Wertemburg have been ordered to quit Paris.

Awaiting an Answer from Prussia.

La Liberte says that the official declaration of war was not to be communicated to the Chambers until an answer has been returned from Prussia, the Cabinet of Berlin having received notice of the declaration.

Deputy Drouin

It is said, intends to move that the Chambers, during the war, be represented by a permanent Committee of Senators and Deputies.

Will Not Use Explosive Bullets.

PARIS, July 19.—Official notice of the decl

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
JOHN M. KREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
JOHN K. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER SEMICK, Allegheny.
CHARLES C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR of the POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, E. Kilbuck.

OUR German citizens, although perhaps as prompt to act, are not a whit behind their fellow citizens in other cities in expressions of sympathy for their "Fatherland." In the State which has been forced upon the German States by France. These expressions of sympathy will take definite shape at a public meeting to be held to-morrow evening.

A. W. TAYLOR, Esq., of Indiana, was yesterday nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first district, composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette and Indiana. After a number of ballots had been cast, Mr. LOGAN, of Westmoreland, withdrew his name, and Mr. TAYLOR received eight of the nine votes cast—the other being given to G. W. K. MINOR, Esq. The nomination of Mr. TAYLOR was afterwards made unanimous.

THE *Sun*, singularly alone of New York papers, publishes that Spain has withdrawn her fleet from Cuba in preparation for alliance with Prussia. That paper, in answer to the question, "Can Spain remain neutral?" says: "The fact is notorious that the revolution which drove ISABELLA from Spain and raised PRIM and his associates to power was favored by Prussian influence and assisted by Prussian money. BISMARCK was at the bottom of it, and formed then an alliance with PRIM, which does not appear to have been broken since. Their intrigues and combinations could not be a secret to NAPOLEON; neither can they be ignorant that an essential part of the design he intends to accomplish by the war is to place the Prince of Asturias on the throne of Spain." In view of this the *Sun* concludes that Spain will soon be actively engaged in hostilities against France.

THE City Solicitor, JACOB F. SLAGLE Esq., yesterday called upon Prothonotary WALTER, and directed him to issue the writ of mandamus to Treasurer COCHRAN, commanding him to place the city funds to the credit of the city, in the banks designated by Councils. The writ was issued on due form, and during the day was served upon Mr. COCHRAN. He expressed his entire willingness to comply with the mandate of the Court—which he might very readily do, since he cannot do else without serious risk. The money has not yet been paid over, but it is understood that the transfer will be made not later than Friday evening next. Should the delay extend beyond that time, there are those who will anticipate a motion in Court, Saturday morning, for a rule to show cause why an attachment should not issue.

IT is suggested that, since the Pope has been declared infallible, it is a good time for him to abdicate the temporal power and content himself with spiritual sovereignty. It certainly does seem a little curious that an "infallible" being should rely on French bayonets to keep him on his feet. It is notorious that for years such has been the fact with the Pope, and it is not at all calculated to impress favorably the outside world. There is reason and consistency, therefore, in the idea that His Holiness should withdraw wholly to the contemplation of spiritual things and let temporal concerns take care of themselves. It is true that the mind finds some difficulty, if he really is infallible, in framing a reason for this, for with infallible attributes, he should experience no embarrassment in the management of human affairs, not to Rome only but to the world beside, and in such a manner, too, as will command the support not of Rome solely, but of "the rest of mankind." Consistently with the new dogma His Holiness should be the sovereign of mankind, without the farther assistance of French bayonets.

ONE month ago the Ring had made out their slate for the ensuing nominations. It took about ten days for the Reform movement to smash it into more than ten thousand pieces. The leaders have ever since been busy putting candidates off the track, knowing very well that their nomination would be certain destruction. But the Ring are the Ring still; will make no concessions but those they are compelled to make; and will resume their old ways the moment the public gaze is withdrawn, as the plundering jobs at the Court House plainly show. They must be driven from power, the offices must be placed in honest hands, and reform, in substance as well as in words, worked out. Even while driven before the powerful public sentiment created by the reform movement, the ring are deep in jobs. It required the most right mandate of the Court to free the City Treasury from their clutches; and with professions of reform on their lips they were even then engaged in saddling the county with an extraordinary burthen for the benefit of the Court House Ring. It will never do to trust them, however free they are with their professions and promises. But for them no one would ever think of nominating a second Republican ticket, and they would never think of it but for the spoils they hope to win. Down with the Ring!

THE Reform movement is right onward. It has the hearty sympathy of the mass of the people, and the excellent ticket which has been placed in the field will receive the prompt support of thousands who have yet spoken no word and made no sign. The movement has already accomplished much. It has done what it was asserted could not be done, to wit: rendered bad nominations so perilous that no convention or set of men will hereafter dare to indulge in the recreation of making them. Already do we hear of the Ring swinging round to the position occupied by the Reformers; and here we wish to place on record this prediction: The August Convention will not dare to continue the infamous "marking" system in making nominations, but will be compelled to select candidates by open nominations. It will not dare to "put through" the "slate" that was made out a month ago. It will be compelled to drop the candidates the Ring had agreed on, and make concessions to public sentiment, which, but for the Reformers would be resisted to the last. So unanimously are the declarations contained in the resolutions of the Reform Convention supported by the party, that the August Convention will not dare to fall an inch below the line there laid down. Already are the "Ring" whipped, as any one will understand who observes the signs of the times. Not only do these things reward Reformers for their past efforts, but they encourage them to continue them with renewed energy.

SHOULD the struggle between France and Prussia precipitate Europe into a general war, as is now not improbable, an extra session of Congress will follow at an early day. The precipitate adjournment is generally deplored by the press as paying too little heed to the suggestions of the President and the admonitions of a great existigency. The great mercantile, and consequently the financial affairs of the nation, are directly and vitally concerned,—a fact which failed to arrest the attention of Congress. It is our opportunity or peril—perhaps both. A fact to which General GRANT properly called the attention of Congress without, however, arresting it for an instant. That France chooses to make war for the purpose of playing a great game, no doubt need be entertained. The Emperor has taken Spain under his protection—protection of a kind which vultures give to lambs,—at least this aspect of the case is sufficiently prominent to suggest that it is not at all improbable that the game set on foot in Mexico will be undertaken in Cuba. The friendship he has for Spain is such as lends coloring to the probability that he may at any moment undertake to appropriate Cuba, which makes sufficiently apparent the short sightedness of the administration's policy toward the revolution in the island, and the reasons why Congress should not have run away with such precipitancy. No one will for a moment doubt what our policy should be, in case NAPOLEON discloses such a purpose as we have suggested. Simply we cannot permit him to execute it, if we can prevent him. We cannot permit France to gain a footing in Cuba. Too many it has for some time been apparent that even with peace in Europe, Cuba would not long be held in her past or present relations with Spain, and that therefore the United States should prepare to become the protector of our near neighbor. This view is vastly strengthened by the present European outlook. It is in this aspect that the *just* opening war in Europe has a *special* interest for us, and renders an extra session of Congress quite probable.

THE CITY TREASURY CASE.

Having carefully read the decision of Judge STERRETT in the Mandamus case, and the dissenting opinion of Judge STOWE, we fail to find any reference whatever to the act of 1868, the last clause of which seems to bear strongly on the main point in issue—namely, whether the clause of the act of 1857 requiring the Treasurer to "keep the public money in such places and manner as Councils may direct," is not repealed or supplied by the clause of the act of 1867, which declares that "he shall receive and safely keep all moneys," etc., and "pay out the same on warrants drawn by the Mayor and countersigned by the Controller, and not otherwise." The Judges both appear to have overlooked the act of April 6, 1868, the last section of which, (page 19, City Digest,) reads as follows:

"That all laws and ordinances relating to the city of Pittsburgh, which were in force prior to the passage of the act of April 22, 1857, and which have not been subsequently repealed or supplied, are hereby declared to be and remain in full force, and applicable to said city as consolidated by said act."

Judge STOWE, in his opinion, says: "The act of 1867, when it took effect, * * * was an absolute repeal, *ipso facto*, of all acts and ordinances constituting the charter and ordinances of the old city of Pittsburgh," etc. Again: "But this act" [Consolidation act, 1867], "shows upon its face and through all its parts, that the city intended to be created by it was a new creation, complete in all its arrangements, and not dependent upon any precedent corporation for any of its corporate powers." Still further he says: "To me it seems as clear as anything can possibly be, that the act of 1867 is, in the proper legal sense, a supplement to nothing. It is an original creative act."

Had Judge STOWE read the section above quoted, would he have declared that the act of 1867 "was an *absolute repeal of* ALL acts and ordinances constituting the charter and ordinances of the old city," when the supplement of 1868 declares that all such "shall remain in full force and operation" [by what authority?] "*until fully supplied, shall remain in full force?*" Judge STOWE says the consolidation act wiped out everything, while the Legislature, one year afterwards, declared that certain prior laws should remain in full force in the consolidated city. It would seem to us that this last section of thesupplement to the consolidation act was intended to prevent the very construction that Judge STOWE has placed upon it—that it is an entirely new act, and a supplement to nothing.

Judge STERRETT, in his opinion, says: "As we have already seen, there is no repealing clause in the act of 1867, and implied repeals are not favored by the law." Could not the position have been greatly strengthened by citing the act of 1868, declaring, in express terms, that it was not the intention of the Legislature to repeal all prior acts and ordinances relating to the city, and that all of them not expressly repealed were declared to be in full force, and applicable to the city as consolidated.

FRANCE.

Various opinions are expressed by the American newspapers regarding the state of feeling in France on the subject of the war. With respect to the attitude of an overwhelming majority of the French people towards the conflict in which they are involved we fancy that there is no good reason to doubt. The friends of the empire who at the election of the eighth of May voted *yes* on the *plebiscite*, doubtless approve the decisive step taken by their Government, and, with few, if any exceptions, are prepared to sustain the war with their blood and treasure. Very many of these imperialists probably give it their sanction for no better reason than because it is the act of the man in whose sagacity they confide and to whom are entrusted the destinies of the country. To the greater number, however, the causes of the war seem sufficient to justify the measure. The feeling is general among them that France has lost her ancient dignity and influence in Europe, and to recover the position appears to so proud and martial a people an object worthy of whatever sacrifices it may require. But we doubt not that the war seems to promise more than re-establishment on the ground which has been lost. To the union of so many German States under the Prussian crown, they have felt that their independence was endangered, and hence the positive panic produced by the mere possibility of an increase of German ascendancy through the candidature of Prince LEOPOLD. The simple fact that such a proposition was seriously entertained by Prussia, though known to be deeply offensive to France, proved that the work of aggrandizement was still in progress. On these grounds, the war is surely popular with the great mass of the nation.

Undue importance is attached by some to the hostility of M. THIERS to the action of the Government. For a good while his influence with his countrymen has been an almost inappreciable quantity. He is a politician in opposition. He denounces the Administration as guilty of an imprudence in declaring war now, justas he denounced the Administration of 1866 as guilty of an imprudence in refusing to declare war then He is reported to have said:

"More than anybody else I desire reparation for Sadowa. My family has always been opposed to the French ought to have been attacked when she desired to unite the German States; then, who would have been indifferent? But we should have been ruined."

He is opposed to war because he thinks that the common sentiment of the world will pronounce his country in the wrong. But equally France would have been denounced as in the wrong if it had made war upon Prussia to avert BISMARCK'S scheme of unification, or to neutralize the victory of Sadowa.

But whatever dissent or differences of opinion may prevail in France, they will likely all be obliterated by the first bloodshed, and the Government will be sustained with almost perfect unanimity.

GERMANY.

Meetings have been already held by the Germans in many important places of the country for the purpose of expressing their feelings in reference to the impending conflict in Europe. In the reports of their proceedings we discover no recognition of the subdivisions of the great German family, no mention of Prussian as distinguished from Bavarian, or Saxon. They meet as people who speak the same language, and as having common hopes and fears in virtue of a common nationality. These meetings have been characterized by great wealthy as well as enthusiasm, so that if the feelings entertained by the Americano-Germans afford any clue to the feelings of their countrymen at home, there seems no reason to apprehend a lack of harmony among the German States in the coming encounter with France. However, as index or criterion of the prevailing sentiment in Germany, these meetings may be fallacious. Among the Germans in the cities Prussia is powerfully represented, and it is impossible to say to what extent a strictly Prussian feeling may have given tone to any one of these assemblies. Another important consideration is the unifying influence exerted upon Germans abroad by the result of the war of 1866. In the triumph of Sadowa every Teuton in a foreign country, from whatever section of Germany he may have sprung, was made to feel that he had a personal share. He read it in the foreign eyes around him which looked upon him with unwonted respect, and being beyond the reach of the local bitterness of rottenness was in the extreme, and severe famine according on the Island, on going out for an early bath, were precipitately driven back by the foul smell which met them. The men engaged along the beach quickly dug trenches in the sand and buried the matter, and by midday nothing but the carcasses of four horses and a number of dogs and pigs were left to offend the olfactories.

The Red River Legislature, of Rolfe's provisional government, has accepted and adopted the confederation and Manitoba bill, sent out from the Dominion, whereupon Reill expresses his satisfaction. Until further particulars are received, it will be impossible to judge fully of the effect of this action; but we suppose it ends the chance of any war in the Red River country, or of any opposition to the march of the Red River expedition.

A recent letter writer says that in passing through Salt Lake City he saw people at work in the gardens attached to nearly every house, instead driving the grasshoppers in swarms out of the enclosures, using green boughs to whip them with, and "smudges" to discourage their coming back. A person walking along the street would have a cloud of them rising before him at every step. The grasshopper is, next to polygamy, the greatest curse of Utah.

In Russia the telegraph is now chiefly worked by women, and they have proved so efficient that the Minister of the Interior has laid before the Imperial Chamber a scheme for their further employment in the public service.

Theophile Guerolt, editor of a French paper in Chicago, was rejected to find in Red Cloud's interpreter his old comrade Charles, who left their home in France twenty-three years ago, and had never since been heard from.

A New York quarantine officer with a steamer and armed guard, upon attempting to order a vessel out of the North River, New Jersey, harbor, found that he had got beyond his bailiwick and incontinently retreated.

PERSONAL.

The London *Times* desires Pullman, the palace-car man, to snow England the delights of ride by sleeper.

The Emperor of France has hitherto worn only one ring, but now he proposes to try military tourings in Prussian territory.—*N. Y. World.*

Peter Cooper offers $50,000 to the New York Department of Docks towards the construction of a dock or harbor. He does not ask this in return means of employment to laborers in getting out stone.

The *Saratogian* advertises the "Life of James Gordon Bennett; Life of young Bennett; Life of Putnam, The Tool. Published in Almanac form, by H. T. Helmbold, 594 Broadway, New York. Edition 5,000,000. Furnished free."

Rev. John Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, is the most popular preacher in New York. He is about forty, and manages to support a wife and six children upon $10,000 salary.

Olive Logan's late husband, H. A. Dellile, is Associated Press reporter in Paris.

Napoleon is sixty-two, while Bismarck is five years younger.

Steinway, the piano-forte builder, has just bought a residence near Astoria, for $90,000.

The Newark (New Jersey) *Courier* thinks that "with Mr. Frelinghuysen at the court of St. James, Mr. Dudley as Consul at Liverpool, Mr. Robeson in the Cabinet, and Judge Bradley on the Supreme Court bench, New Jersey has fortunately treated by the present administration.

Admiral Dahlgren is buried in Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, between the graves of his first wife and his wife, Gen. Ulric Dahlgren's mother.

A. G. P. Dodge, of New York, has presented $100,000 to the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Va.

Mr. Thomas Murphy, just confirmed Collecter of the port of New York, began life as a poor Irish porter.

The most recent advices report daily improvement in Prof. Liebig's health.

The Paris *Journal* expresses its regret at an erroneous announcement which it had given, viz.: That the son of Count Bismarck perished on board the Danube, at Hungary. The unfortunate, it now declares, was the son of Count von Bismarck.

It is understood Fisk and Gould hold immense quantities of grain in deposit both at New York and Buffalo, and that their agents have been quietly at work, purchasing for the last month.

Gen. Grant expects to be present at St. Arthur Church, Orwell, Mass., on the day when Miss Blanche Butler and Gen. Ames are to be elaborately married.

Wilkie Collins's "Man and Wife," soon to come out at Toronto, will be the first book published in Canada under the new copyright law, which inflicts a penalty of two dollars per book. The confession of the book, in the first American edition sold in Canada, with an additional fine upon the importer or seller of such edition.

Miles Greenwood, the famous foundryman of Cincinnati, was the first professional bill poster there. That was fifty years ago.

Captain C. F. Hall, having been granted fifty thousand dollars for finding the North Pole by Congress, has signified, and now will not, be knitting with her own hands.

The Indiana *Sentinel* urges the enactment of a law "prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within three miles of any college or other chartered institution of learning." It wants to encourage pedestrianism among the students.

A Michigan farmer covered his potato vines with anti-bug poison, and in the night his cattle pastured upon those potato vines and died.

There has just been launched at Buffalo, the freight propeller James Fisk, Jr., of twelve hundred tons capacity, and companion to the Jay Gould, also belong to the (Erie) Union Steamboat Company.

Niagara Falls invites the world to admire its "pendulous cataract, built by water," who contrasts forty-eight servitors at one of the hotels, and who was recently recognized by his "ingloriant grandfather" on the streets of Toronto, while hundred and some hotel waiters. The correspondent writes that the handsome waiter's face was a handsome man, and the groom of Judge ——, of Louisville, an old Kentucky gentleman, who had a very beautiful daughter, between whom and the groom there sprung up an affection which in time ripened into a love which took possession of both father and mother, and resulted in subsequent and marriage. This was all twenty-four years ago, except the meeting in Toronto, which occurred just the other day.

The Chicago Coroner revelled in eight inquests on Sunday.

A patent has been applied for in England for a hollow iron curb, of the same external shape and size as the one in use, for the Newcastle repair and maintenance of telegraph wires, which can then be repaired without displacing the pavement.

"A well known citizen of Dubuque, Iowa," has enjoyed from birth a protuberance from his back, just below the waist, and in the last three years has grown out into an annoying resemblance to a hump. The physicians say cannot be removed without endangering life.

A New York Company is operating with high promise, on a supposed gold mine recently discovered in Bridgewater, Vermont.

A London restaurant keeper has shown how to combine cheapness and goodness. His place is nicely fitted up, the attendance good, and for two shillings he gives two kinds of soup, two of fish, roast or boiled meat, flowcurry, lard pudding and cheese.

Among the various methods for keeping and making water cool, one of the most handy and easier than that practiced in the East. The water is put into jugs, bottles or wine-coolers, which are placed in buckets filled with salt and saltpetre, and then turned rapidly till the water almost reaches the freezing point. If the weather is very hot the buckets are replenished several times a day, and the turning process repeated.

A gentleman from Little Rock, Arkansas, is in New York to get fifty servant girls. The white inhabitants of Little Rock had been starving, and after collectively concluding that the negroes had become unmanageable as household servants, had resolved to employ white labor, and had sent him North, amply provided with funds, to employ the requisite number of persons.

At the recent railway accident in England, the dead and wounded were plundered indiscriminately. The tempting display of rings, watches, &c., overcame all humanity, and even policemen lent the wreckers their aid in despoiling the corpses.

Beer is getting rapidly introduced in Spain, along with other achievements of civilization, only they do not swig it down in the form that is so popular here, and call for "*cubs or mugs glass*," but they pour it into a bowl, mix it with lemonade, and fill it with a ladle into wine glasses, as we do punch.

The *Courier-Journal* promptly claims Louisville as probably the only city in the universe where the use of the bulletin boards by newspapers is interdicted.

A leading Florida planter, a Democrat, who has some four hundred negro hands employed, constituting a majority of the voters in his county, has agreed with his laborers to support one of them for Representative, they in turn to support him for Senator.

Thirty-four of the Southerners who fled to colonize in Brazil at the close of the war have just landed in Charleston, poor and starving.

Near the grave of Washington Irving, at Tarrytown, N. Y., is being built the most costly mausoleum in America. It is over the grave of a "prominent New York official," and will cost $50,000. It will be entirely of marble, and sculpture is now being wrought for it in Italy.

Dr. Decalsne, a French physician, after studying the effect of the sewing machine upon 86 female operators, finds that it does not cause the various hysterical and nervous diseases ascribed to it.

The Labor Reform party of New York will hold a convention at Jones' Wood, September 5, to nominate a State ticket.

A French peasant named Surin, who has never been out of his native village, has invented a machine for spinning hemp, by means of which a great saving of labor is accomplished.

The Miners' Union of this State, embracing nearly thirty thousand members, has resolved upon a general strike in the Schuylkill coal regions on the fifteenth instant. The cause for this action, given at various meetings heretofore convened to carry out their object, is the right of the miners to have the eight hour law enforced in their favor.

Visitors at Coney Island, the other morning, were introduced to an entertainment not often experienced at a fashionable watering place. Early in the morning the whole of the beach was found strewn with putrid matter, offal from the slaughter houses, carcasses of cats, dogs, horses, &c., that had been picked up in streets of the city. The stench arising from

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Nearly 6,000 tons of shipping are now building at Thomaston, Maine.

The Wyoming *Daily Leader* urges the election of a female delegate to Congress.

A histrionic individual, who has heard a good deal about the "theater of war," suggests that the back seats must be very desirable.

Harvard expects a Freshman class of two hundred, one hundred and seventy-five having already passed the examinations.

A number of Killarney, Ireland, laborers are in jail for attacking mowing machines on the old "man with a hand-scythe" theory.

The legal right of commercial agencies to make confidential reports of the financial standing of business houses to regular subscribers, is to be tested in Boston. The Gilpin Mercantile Mill Company brings suit for $50,000 damages against R. G. Dun & Co., of New York, for alleged publications that the Globe Company was insolvent.

The residents of Princeton, New Jersey, will endeavor to secure from the next Legislature the repeal of the law rendering the students irresponsible for debts contracted while pursuing their studies.

Of about two hundred and fifty daily and weekly papers published in New York City, one-eleventh are German.

The Richmond, Ind., *Palladium* says: "The trade in tinfoil is becoming a practical slug. Sam. Barnett seems to be the chief operator, and on a recent raid to the vicinity of Chesterfield, in Henry county, he captured 75 of these supplitious bank notes. The police are on the gate about 3,000 pounds. He caught sixty-eight under one "drift." They sell at five cents per pound five weight.

Eight years ago Milwaukee German boggin a dining table of second hand dealer, and the other day in moving it had the misfortune to knock off a leg, out of which fortunately rolled seventy-five golden half eagles.

Upon receiving the $5,000 life insurance upon a school teacher recently deceased in Massachusetts, his legal heirs at once handed over the amount to the young lady to whom he was engaged to be married.—"Perfect Girl."

A lady of seventy years was elected a monument in Union Hill Cemetery, Springfield, Vt., to the Revolutionary soldiers, and paid for it knitting with her own hands.

Miss Alcott has received over ten thousand dollars in a year as author a percentage on "Little Women," and "Little Men and Girl."

The New York *Evening Post* heads an article about the proposed nomination of Wendell Phillips as Minister to England, with the words, "Sending a Bull into a China Shop."

O. A. Jentson, of Lansing, Michigan, has the largest collection of rare old coins in the State. It includes copies of all the medals ever granted to our military and naval officers, Chinese and Japanese coin, every penny button-stringer in the country, and specimens of gold and silver coins now extremely difficult to find.

The Washington correspondent of the *Independent* says that in a description of Gen. Butler, "perhaps the most prominent and positive belligerent is Gen. Butler. Not that by any means he is the attacking foe. But he is a very provocative being, both personally and incidentally, and not a small number of his white-hundred enemies would be glad to see him if they can't. They can call him names, and they do. They make his acts show to disadvantage; they can send his military status to a character to a very smutty light; they can excite laughter and call so deep that even a wince under his impervious skin; they can even half madden him; but they cannot conquer him."

There is in Monroe, Michigan, a Latin grammar upon the leather cover of which are cut in its initials "D. W." and written in ink on the hand inside, "Daniel Webster, his property. Exeter, November 9, 1794. Price, 1s. 5d." Upon it is also written the name of Daniel Webster, and excellent in all things that are praiseworthy, for this is good."

OHIO NEWS.

The editor of the Youngstown *Courier* went up in a balloon on the 4th. A contemporary wickedly suggests that if he was looking after delinquent subscribers, he took the wrong direction.

There are some funny people in Lorain county. The Elyria *Constitutionalist* says that a gentleman over in that village has "figured up and found that in forty years, a man uses up exactly two years in blowing his nose." And Squire Finney, of Elyria, the other Sunday preached against ornamenting door yards. He thought it was giving too much attention to "world" things" to be wasting time in such matters.

The printers who set the type and do the press-work for the St. Clairsville *Gazette* have been employed in that office for a quarter of a century.

The Ironton *Register* gloats over the fact that it pendion in Lawrence county is a negro named John Chinaman, whose Chinese name is Mang e Angne Salse, but who goes by the English title of John Wesley Hall. He is a good citizen, married to an American girl. In summer he works a farm of eighty acres, and in winter makes cigars.

Long Bottom, Meigs county, was disturbed by a nuisance in the shape of a whisky boat, and no one else being willing to abate it, the ladies took hold of the matter. They assembled *en masse*, and provided themselves each with an apron full of rocks, proceeded to the whisky fountain, filled the boat, shoved it off, and then commenced its bombardment, and says a correspondent of the Pomeroy *Telegraph*, "before the boat ever got within reach of the rocks—the ladies following the boat for over one half mile before the current carried it to the land his boat. We are glad to learn from the same correspondent that "the ladies will not be allowed to suffer."

An American gentleman, writing from Frankfort on the Main, says: "It is very dry and unhealthy here. There have been no rains this year, and consequently there will be no crops. Everything in the bread line is advancing daily in price. The West can send to Europe all the grain it can spare. In France, England and all Germany, there will not be half a crop, and they will be gravely mistaken if Mary are killing their cattle rather than feed them. There will be great suffering in Europe next fall and winter, and it will be difficult to find much to eat."

The golden opportunity now presents itself for an African line of screw steamers, to be established by Philadelphia capital, and with this port as the terminus. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad corporation the Pennsylvania Central Railroad can extend the business and gain an advantage which can never be overcome by the combined efforts of Fisk and Vanderbilt.

Such is the sanguine view which the Philadelphia *Press* takes of an important transaction. Probably the Pennsylvania Central Company will take a more deliberate, if not a more intelligent survey of the question, and in addition if it will conclude to "extend its line beyond the reach of competition," after the manner indicated.

The following is an extract from a private letter written by a well informed resident of Havana, dated July 9: "I learn from Spanish sources that the Auditor of War, Da Guzri, when the suggestion was made to him that pardoning the Masons would have a good effect in the United States, replied: 'We do not care for the United States. Spain is not afraid of her; nor does she need her in any way.' Ten of the condemned are natives of this city and province, and all who have been let out (still under surveillance), as well as the ten, are to be tried by a council of war on the return of the Captain General. He has returned and as this letter was written.—*Ed. Journal of Commerce.*] Particular attempts were made to procure the discharge of Nicholas Rondon, but the Auditor of War said, 'He is the head of the lodge, and if I do not punish him I cannot the others.' Some of the Masons fear the garotte, others ten years imprisonment or exile to Fernando Po."

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed by the Union Pacific Railroad, by which Texas cattle will be delivered on the Missouri river at about one-third the price that cattle can be raised for in that section. What there is about this breed that makes them run so much to *horns* is an unsolved problem. They make fine beef in Texas, but still have a "lean and hungry look. Transplanted to the region of nutritious grasses in the North, they at once improve and take on a coat of flesh that renders them the equal of Northern cattle.

CHRIST'S TEACHING.

"Love the Lord"
"Love thy neighbor as thyself."
"On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets."

The whole Christian religion, according to the head of Christianity, is comprised in these two plain, simple requirements. Their sum, necessarily, includes all religion, no matter by whom or through whom originally promulgated to mankind. If this be true, is there not abundant food for reflection in the wonderful simplicity of true religion? It shows at once, unanswerably, that all church, society, or denominational forms, ceremonies and observances, of whatever nature, are but aids in leading us to love the Lord, and to love our neighbors; and that there can be no other object in religion.

The Lord, or God, or the Creator; the Supreme Author, Governor, and Judge of the Universe; by whatever name presented to the human mind, is invisible, intangible, and only known to men through the works of his hand and the operations of his spirit. Great rulers on earth we may see, hear, and converse with; they are but men like ourselves; but God we cannot see or hear or converse with, save through the spirit. How, then, are we to love the Lord? The second requirement of Christ's teaching determines the answer: by loving our neighbor. And who is our neighbor? Our neighbor is every human being with whom we come in contact, and every human being whose welfare is in any degree dependent on our action, whether we see him or know him personally or not. Religion does not end or consist in the duty of individual separate and apart from others, but only in connection therewith. Otherwise it would be useless, like a central sun without planetary orbs upon which to shed its rays of light and heat. Hence the paramount importance of that teaching of Christ, "Love thy neighbor."

The various creeds, forms, discipline, &c., of churches are necessary adjuncts in the work of leading men to that only true religion as taught by the Great Master. The Creator has constituted mankind to be aggregated in society, to associate in various ways and under an infinite variety of forms and circumstances; but the only really practical part of all this is when one man is doing something for his fellow-man. The preacher is doing a little for his fellow-men when he is explaining and enforcing the meaning of some abstruse dogma or theological doctrine which exercises the minds of his hearers; but he is doing much more, for Christ's religion, when he is speaking and enforcing the necessity and loveliness of doing good to our fellow-men; or showing the importance of charity, the beauty of toleration, and the heavenly nature of the spirit of forgiveness.

Secondly—All religion hinges upon the fact that men are endowed with a variety of faculties, and a possessor of different degrees of each, leading them into an endless succession and variety of thought and consequent action, through and by means of which, the necessity of religion and its applications arises. Were all men acted alike, under all circumstances, there could be no religion or law; no moral or immoral acts; no responsibility in connection with conduct. Man would be as other animals, even with less of moral feeling than some appear to possess.

Now, notwithstanding that some Christian sects reach the utter depravity of man as he came from the hands of the Creator, the history and the actions of mankind show to the contrary. The idea itself is an abstract and not practical, and it does not appear that Christ came into the world to teach it. Theologians and abstractionists have evolved from it many fine spun theories on the subject of man's accountability, but at last no man can be accountable beyond the knowledge that God has allowed him; he is not responsible for forms, creeds, or religions, and any reasonable view of Christ's teachings will lead to this conclusion; otherwise his sublimest lesson, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," would be without force.

When the moral law obligates a man to "love his neighbor," it implies of necessity ability to render love, therefore, between conscience as right, and to be just; and a being capable of doing and willing to do right to the extent of his knowledge, cannot be wholly depraved; and, so far as the Bible or right, is the doctrine of depravity. The dogma of total depravity, which is upheld by certain Christian religionists, is therefore untenable on any rational Unitarian grounds. Like the dogma of infallibility of the Pope, it is good enough for those who believe in it, but for those who do not, it is of no account whatever. If people choose to yield their own judgment to the dictates of religion, and submit their minds wholly to the direction of another human mind, it is their own affair. If men can believe that the human heart is from its very nature totally depraved, and can also reconcile with that belief the ability of any individual to keep the law, the doctrine of total depravity to such may appear natural and right. So of prompt assents to effect communication with other worlds. Electricity, the discoveries and financial career of the oil region, and having overcome the worst obstacles to its progress, it is destined to be the gravely important material of civilization and progress.

TOLEDO AND ANN ARBOR RAILROAD.

The Ann Arbor *Argus* has the following with reference to the proposed Railroad from Toledo to that city:

A. H. Sargent, Chief Engineer of the Woodville Railroad, and connecting lines, was here on Tuesday, looking after the interests of the road. He has divided the line into four parts, and put on a corps of engineers in a few days, with the view, as we understand it, of procuring an *ur line* as near as may be. Mr. Sargent gives his opinion that the line from this to Lexington, 120 miles or thereabouts, will be a paying line and need not depend upon other lines for carry. If all citizens, and its line to the south, come to the rescue, he proposes to go to work. Now is the time for every man to "go the bottom dollars."

Since the above was in type, and our edition partly off, we have been handed the following letter, which speaks for itself. Prompt and energetic action is necessary.

OFFICE OF THE RAILTOWN AND OHIO, TOLEDO AND MICH. R. R. Co., 31 Wall street, }
NEW YORK, July 11, 1870. }

HON. E. W. MORGAN, President Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Railroad, Ann Arbor, Michigan:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of July second has been received and contents noted. Also Pro. President, General Walbridge, and myself expect to be there with you on the first day of August next, when we shall expect to hear from you that you have put your company prepared to carry out the arrangements for the early construction of your road. Please advise us of your action to that effect; and have everything in readiness for us at that time. Yours truly,

J. EDWIN CONANT.

PAYMENT OF COUPONS IN COIN.

On the 1st of August next the coupons due on that day on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad 7 per cent. bonds, and which are payable by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as the successor of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, were paid in currency, accompanied by a notice to the holders of the Supreme Court was the legality of the tender, and that the Company would make the currency payment then made equal to coin. In fulfillment of that promise the Company has made arrangement by which this difference will be paid at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the Issuing and Granting Annuities on the 25th inst. The North Canal Company took a similar course, paying in part with the memorandum of the same purport. It now remains to be seen whether the latter corporation will follow the good example set by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and thus end the difference between coin and paper.

CALABAR GRAINS,

Nature's Own Reliable Remedy.

They are Apple-seed like, tasteless and inodorous. Mild but effectual.

The CALABAR GRAINS or "SEEDS" are the great NERVE-TONIC and Aperient. They cure Sick Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Irregularities and general Nerve debility.

Children readily take the new Household Remedy.

Sold in membranous pouches containing 75 or 50 Grains as originally put up. Sold by

RANKIN'S

DRUG STORE,

44 ST. CLAIR STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXCELSIOR

Money Drawer,

WITH

Brewster's Patent Alarm and Combination Lock.

Retail Dealers and others who have Money Drawers exposed (and consequently frequent losers from till tappers), would do well to call and examine this Drawer, now on exhibition at

84 WOOD STREET.

S. B. SWEM,

AGENT.

tf

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.

For sale by all Druggists. eod

ROOFING.

PLASTIC, GRAVEL,

FELT AND CEMENT,

Applied on Short Notice.

ROOFING MATERIALS and COAL TAR for sale, with directions for use.

Country Orders for Roofing solicited.

WM. B. LUPTON & CO.,

PAW 334 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH.

MORRIS & BUTAN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SPRINGS,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

WS No. 85 FIRST AVENUE.

IMPORTANT TO

PACKERS OF BUTTER AND LARD.

SECOND HAND FIRKINS AND TUBS,

Almost as good as new, constantly on hand and for sale CHEAP, in lots to suit purchasers, by

JOHN DUNDON.

No. 250 Fulton street, New York

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Continental Railway.

Lake Branch—Meeting at Orrville, Ohio, on Monday—Over $50,000 Subscribed Towards the Enterprise—Election of Directors—Reorganization of the Union and Titusville Railroad Company—The Toledo and Ann Arbor Road.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ORVILLE, O., July 18, 1870.

Pursuant to previous notices the corporation of the Lake Branch of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Continental Railway, met at the Mansion House, in the village of Orrville, Ohio, on Monday, the 18th inst., for the purpose of formally opening the books for capital stock of said Railway Company, and electing a Board of Directors.

On motion Hon. Wm. M. Orr was chosen President, and James B. Taylor, Esq., Secretary of the meeting.

The books were then opened and stock to the amount of fifty-three thousand and fifty dollars subscribed.

The stock holders then proceeded to the election of a Board of Directors—Hon. H. G. Blake, of Medina; T. C. Bradley, of Seville, and R. H. Foust, corporators, acting as judges of said election.

The election resulted in the choice of the following persons, viz.: John H. Page, Jr., A. C. Miller, John A. Collier, R. H. Penfield, H. T. Blake, T. C. Bradley, P. Foust, A. Waddell and R. M. McDowell. The Directors elect, who were present, were duly sworn into office by Wm. M. Gaily, Esq.

There was a large attendance of the citizens of the Village, and everything passed off harmoniously, and a lively interest was manifested.

Immediately after the adjournment of the public meeting, a meeting of the Board of Directors, just chosen, was called, at which meeting the Hon. H. G. Blake was elected President pro tem, and A. C. Miller Secretary.

Considerable business of importance was transacted, after which the meeting will unreassemble at Orrville at the call of the President.

It is likely that another meeting will be held in about two weeks, at which time it is expected all the stock will have been taken. This road will doubtless form the Lake connection of the Connellsville Railroad to Chicago.

J. A. C.

UNION AND TITUSVILLE RAILROAD.

[From the Titusville Herald.]

The revival

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 19, 1870.

Our local money market has not as yet been materially affected by the war excitement which has so thoroughly "stirred up" the financial circles of the East. Our banks, of course, anticipate a change in the condition of things as the war progresses, if it should be protracted, and will be prepared for any emergencies that may arise.

—The stock market appeared rather weak and languid to-day, and some very heavy declines were experienced. Illinois Central declined 5 per cent. from yesterday's closing quotations, and Pacific Mail fell back to its former rate, the decline being about 3 per cent. Lake Shore was noticeable to a decline of over 2 per cent; also, Reading but a like decline. New York Central, Fort Wayne, Ohio and Mississippi, and St. Paulo also experienced heavy declines.

—The gold market was firm up to 3:30 P. M., when it was quoted at 22⅞, at 4:30 it closed firm and strong at 22¾.

—The bond market opened firm with a slight advance, and remained firm and steady throughout the day.

—The New York *World* of Monday says that the opinion is gaining ground that few if any bonds will be returned to this country by Europe on account of the war. The domestic demand is increasing. A short time ago the prices of bonds and gold were nearly on a par, and now the difference is about eight per cent. The business advantage is in favor of this direction. The foreign bankers on the first news of war commenced selling bonds and buying gold, from which they supposed they could buy bonds in Europe at a low price and bring them here. Although prices have risen in Europe, yet they have not been unable to buy a large amount at the present rate, and stands simply that they are now short of bonds and long of gold here. This account will require to be settled in bonds, and the bankers buying in this market the bonded which they are short and selling the gold of which they are long. These purchases of bonds to cover shorts, accompanied by the increased demand for investments will advance prices naturally to a higher point.

The topic next discussed in business circles at the present time is: What will be the effect on American securities resulting from war in Europe? A calm consideration of the subject will show that the war in Europe will be in every way highly beneficial to the United States. The first result is a rise, and to some extent here, a gathering of specie. Money and panic among the speculative holders of securities dealt in on the leading bourses of Europe and this country. The money lender at the name of war call in his bank. He wants to see his money in his own possession, not because he has any special need for it, but in order to see whether for whom and to his loans he cannot obtain a higher price for his money on redoubling, or whether he cannot force his borrowers to sell their collaterals at a sacrifice to meet the margins and obtain bargains with his ready cash. The speculators in securities on the mere menace of war, as seen in the New York stock market last Monday and during the week, sell whatever securities they have, and are willing thereto as much more or perhaps a great deal more for "short" account, to the hope of realizing a profit in the rapid decline of prices which they work hard to bring about by selling short and "talking down" panic. They rely on the co-operation of the money-lender and the combined coalition of the foreign trade, forgetting that there's no limit to short interest to produce a feeling of distrust favorable to their schemes for spreading panic, distrust, and low prices. But when the money lender says stuffies to clean out of the market the weak and the speculative securities. This last week has illustrated this course, as regards the stock market of our own Stock Exchange. Since Monday last the weak holders and timid holders of securities have not only sold all their loads, but in addition thereto three or four times the amount has been forced on the market at low prices by the speculative chronic "bears" and their friends. During a season of panic like this last week, brokers and the Exchange, the only buyers are capitalists and those with ample means, and may be called "margin" men, or professional stock-gamblers, generally speaking. Monday and still more week in mind, always sell and never buy during a season of panic like that of this last week here and in Europe. The only buyers at such seasons are the shrewd, experienced, far-seeing, solid capitalists and men of means. The "scum" of the stock market are always the sellers in a panic like that of this week, and the solid portion are the buyers. The solid men buy, because they have the means to hold, and they know by all past experience that the lowest prices are always made when the public mind is actuated by a feeling of panic, and when low prices are engendered by weak and timid speculators.

These are the first results of the panic consequent on the war in Europe. The second and the second sober thought as regards ourselves and American interests. Why should the war in Europe cause decline in the stocks of the New York Stock Exchange? The answer of the "bears" is, "because it will make money tight." They point to the Crimean war as an illustration. In the Crimean war our banks were doing business with gold coin as the standard for lawful money. The export of gold coin during the Crimean war was a loss of "lawful money" to the banks. Specie exports forced them to contract loans. This is all changed now. The passage of the Legal-tender act worked a radical revolution in our money markets. For example, the specie exports of the week are $2,745,287, and yet in the face of this heavy drain our banks have increased their loans $7,300,381. During the Crimean war, or for a similar drain of specie basis, they could not only not have increased their loans $7,300,381 with a specie drain of $2,745,287, but they would have been compelled to contract their loans at least $5,000,000 more. In other words, if our banks had been on a specie basis this last week with the declaration of war in Europe, and a specie export of $2,745,287 then they would have been forced to call in at least $5,000,000 of loans, instead of granting new loans of $7,301,891. In plain terms, on a specie basis the community would have had $12,300,000 to $13,000,000 less in loans from the banks than they have now on the greenback basis. Panic and a ruinous decline in prices would have been inevitable on a specie basis this last week. The great basis of all that the professional "bears" make is in confounding irredeemable paper money with specie redeeming times. The two are as wide as the poles—are well meaning but ignorant, and lose money. In irredeemable paper money times, shipments of gold act precisely on our money market like shipments of cotton, tobacco, or any other produce. Gold shipments, like grain shipments, supply our banks with money. They make it easy for bankers in transferring foreign floating capital to American account. Europe pays cash for it and becomes the owner of American products in gold, grain or cotton. The United States become the owners of foreign cash in exchange for gold and grain. The New York banks hold, by this week's statement, $41,315,688 of specie. On June 25 they held $29,224,986; on April 23, $25,310,322. It is plain that our banks could stand $16,000,000 of gold coin with great advantage at the present time, because this would give the United States about $18,000,000 of lawful money to use as their own instead of foreigners. In April, when the New York banks held $25,000,000 gold, or $10,000,000 less than this week, the price of gold was about 113. On June 25, when they held $29,000,000, the price was 111¾ to 112, with about $16,000,000 less gold in the banks, that the shipment of $16,000,000 gold, leaving the stock in the bank about the same as in June and April, would be no reason for any advance in the premium.

The exports of grain are much more advantageous to American interests than the shipment of so much cotton. Grain will not keep like cotton. It spoils, and loses weight in store. A large surplus of grain bringing down prices of the whole market, so that Western farmers, with an average crop and large surplus carried over from the preceding year, realize prices so ruinously low that they cannot pay their debts, and that they cannot even afford to pay for the shipments of the grain over the railroads. It would pay them better to destroy the surplus if they could. Instead of destroying the surplus they are compelled to sell it ruinously low, now great must be the national gain in wealth when we can export it at a high prices as we are doing now? Under such a condition of our foreign trade, prosperity and a large increase in the national wealth become assured facts. Our agricultural and railroad interests gain enormously thereby.

War in Europe, therefore, will enrich the United States enormously by enabling us to sell to foreigners at a high price the large products—gold and grain—which are of no earthly use in this country, except to look up large sums of money to carry them. The export of these two useless commodities as far as we can see is unlimited, viz: gold and our surplus grain, will relieve our banks from carrying a heavy line of loans on them, and will make our money market easier by exchanging at higher prices these useless products for European specie. The national wealth will be increased by the exports of gold and grain at high prices and our money markets will be made easier. War in Europe is prosperity to the United States.

As to the return of Government loan to the United States, in consequence of war, it has become evident yesterday and to-day, from the action of the shrewd German banker in buying back the bonds in the early part of the week, that this is a fallacy. European investors have more confidence in the United States bonds than any other security they hold. The last sales of the week have been made by and for account of "bears" and men, and the buyers of them in most cases were the money-lenders on them as collaterals. It is the old and oft repeated story of the speculators sold by the money lenders. The bonds are not coming back to this country at all, but will be held in Europe for a market if the present rates bring them this week from the victimized speculators.

The estimated earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the first week in July, 1870, compared with the same period last year, are as follows:

1870	$81,057 89
1869	45,172 40
Increase	$35,685 34

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	112⅝	113	112¾
U. S. Bonds '62	109¼	109¼	109
U. S. Bonds '64	109¼	109¼	109
U. S. Bonds '65	109½	109½	109
U. S. Bonds, new	109½	109½	109
U. S. Bonds '67	109½	109½	109
U. S. Bonds '68	109½	109½	109
10-40s	109½	109½	109
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

July 19, 1870.	10:30.	11:30.	12:30.	1:30.	2:30.	3:30.	4:30.
N. Y. Central	96½	96	96	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Do scrip	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Erie	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Reading	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Michigan Cent.	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
Lakeshore	97½	97½	96	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Illinois Central	129	129	129	129	129	129	129
Cleve. & Pitts.	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Pittsburg	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Fort Wayne	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Ohio & Miss.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Ill. Cent. scrip	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Allen pref.	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
Hannibal & Erie	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
N. J. Central	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Mich. S.	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
W. U. Tel.	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½
Pacific Mail	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Adams Express	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Wells, Fargo	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
American	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
United States	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Ad.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	96½	96		½
N. Y. Centralscrip	93½	93½		
Erie	77¾	77¾		
Harlem	130	130		
Reading	99¾	99¾		
Hannibal & St. Jo	29	30	1	
Cleve. and Pitts.	90	90		
Northwestern	85½	85		½
Do. preferred	85¾	85¾		
Rock Island	112⅝	111¾		⅞
Fort Wayne	95	94½		½
Do. preferred	78¾	78¾		
Ohio & Miss.	30¾	30¾		
Pacific Mail	49¾	49¾		
Adams Express	67	67		
Wabash	57¾	57¾		
Do. preferred	75	75		
Lake Shore	96	97¾	1	
Gold	112¾	112¾		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 69 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Exchange enables him to execute purchases and sales on commission at any stocks or bonds dealt in on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

—The gold market was firm up to 3:30 P. M., when it was quoted at 22⅞, at 4:30 it closed firm and strong at 22¾.

—The bond market opened firm with a slight advance, and remained firm and steady throughout the day.

—The New York *World* of Monday says that the opinion is gaining ground that few if any bonds will be returned to this country by Europe on account of the war. The domestic demand is increasing. A short time ago the prices of bonds and gold were nearly on a par, and now the difference is about eight per cent. The business advantage is in favor of this direction. The foreign bankers on the first news of war commenced selling bonds and buying gold, from which they supposed they could buy bonds in Europe at a low price and bring them here. Although prices have risen in Europe, yet they have not been unable to buy a large amount at the present rate, and stands simply that they are now short of bonds and long of gold here. This account will require to be settled in bonds, and the bankers buying in this market the bonded which they are short and selling the gold of which they are long. These purchases of bonds to cover shorts, accompanied by the increased demand for investments will advance prices naturally to a higher point.

The topic next discussed in business circles at the present time is: What will be the effect on American securities resulting from war in Europe? A calm consideration of the subject will show that the war in Europe will be in every way highly beneficial to the United States. The first result is a rise, and to some extent here, a gathering of specie. Money and panic among the speculative holders of securities dealt in on the leading bourses of Europe and this country. The money lender at the name of war call in his bank. He wants to see his money in his own possession, not because he has any special need for it, but in order to see whether for whom and to his loans he cannot obtain a higher price for his money on redoubling, or whether he cannot force his borrowers to sell their collaterals at a sacrifice to meet the margins and obtain bargains with his ready cash. The speculators in securities on the mere menace of war, as seen in the New York stock market last Monday and during the week, sell whatever securities they have, and are willing thereto as much more or perhaps a great deal more for "short" account, to the hope of realizing a profit in the rapid decline of prices which they work hard to bring about by selling short and "talking down" panic. They rely on the co-operation of the money-lender and the combined coalition of the foreign trade, forgetting that there's no limit to short interest to produce a feeling of distrust favorable to their schemes for spreading panic, distrust, and low prices. But when the money lender says stuffies to clean out of the market the weak and the speculative securities. This last week has illustrated this course, as regards the stock market of our own Stock Exchange. Since Monday last the weak holders and timid holders of securities have not only sold all their loads, but in addition thereto three or four times the amount has been forced on the market at low prices by the speculative chronic "bears" and their friends. During a season of panic like this last week, brokers and the Exchange, the only buyers are capitalists and those with ample means, and may be called "margin" men, or professional stock-gamblers, generally speaking. Monday and still more week in mind, always sell and never buy during a season of panic like that of this last week here and in Europe. The only buyers at such seasons are the shrewd, experienced, far-seeing, solid capitalists and men of means. The "scum" of the stock market are always the sellers in a panic like that of this week, and the solid portion are the buyers. The solid men buy, because they have the means to hold, and they know by all past experience that the lowest prices are always made when the public mind is actuated by a feeling of panic, and when low prices are engendered by weak and timid speculators.

These are the first results of the panic consequent on the war in Europe. The second and the second sober thought as regards ourselves and American interests. Why should the war in Europe cause decline in the stocks of the New York Stock Exchange? The answer of the "bears" is, "because it will make money tight." They point to the Crimean war as an illustration. In the Crimean war our banks were doing business with gold coin as the standard for lawful money. The export of gold coin during the Crimean war was a loss of "lawful money" to the banks. Specie exports forced them to contract loans. This is all changed now. The passage of the Legal-tender act worked a radical revolution in our money markets. For example, the specie exports of the week are $2,745,287, and yet in the face of this heavy drain our banks have increased their loans $7,300,381. During the Crimean war, or for a similar drain of specie basis, they could not only not have increased their loans $7,300,381 with a specie drain of $2,745,287, but they would have been compelled to contract their loans at least $5,000,000 more. In other words, if our banks had been on a specie basis this last week with the declaration of war in Europe, and a specie export of $2,745,287 then they would have been forced to call in at least $5,000,000 of loans, instead of granting new loans of $7,301,891. In plain terms, on a specie basis the community would have had $12,300,000 to $13,000,000 less in loans from the banks than they have now on the greenback basis. Panic and a ruinous decline in prices would have been inevitable on a specie basis this last week. The great basis of all that the professional "bears" make is in confounding irredeemable paper money with specie redeeming times. The two are as wide as the poles—are well meaning but ignorant, and lose money. In irredeemable paper money times, shipments of gold act precisely on our money market like shipments of cotton, tobacco, or any other produce. Gold shipments, like grain shipments, supply our banks with money. They make it easy for bankers in transferring foreign floating capital to American account. Europe pays cash for it and becomes the owner of American products in gold, grain or cotton. The United States become the owners of foreign cash in exchange for gold and grain. The New York banks hold, by this week's statement, $41,315,688 of specie. On June 25 they held $29,224,986; on April 23, $25,310,322. It is plain that our banks could stand $16,000,000 of gold coin with great advantage at the present time, because this would give the United States about $18,000,000 of lawful money to use as their own instead of foreigners. In April, when the New York banks held $25,000,000 gold, or $10,000,000 less than this week, the price of gold was about 113. On June 25, when they held $29,000,000, the price was 111¾ to 112, with about $16,000,000 less gold in the banks, that the shipment of $16,000,000 gold, leaving the stock in the bank about the same as in June and April, would be no reason for any advance in the premium.

The exports of grain are much more advantageous to American interests than the shipment of so much cotton. Grain will not keep like cotton. It spoils, and loses weight in store. A large surplus of grain bringing down prices of the whole market, so that Western farmers, with an average crop and large surplus carried over from the preceding year, realize prices so ruinously low that they cannot pay their debts, and that they cannot even afford to pay for the shipments of the grain over the railroads. It would pay them better to destroy the surplus if they could. Instead of destroying the surplus they are compelled to sell it ruinously low, now great must be the national gain in wealth when we can export it at a high prices as we are doing now? Under such a condition of our foreign trade, prosperity and a large increase in the national wealth become assured facts. Our agricultural and railroad interests gain enormously thereby.

War in Europe, therefore, will enrich the United States enormously by enabling us to sell to foreigners at a high price the large products—gold and grain—which are of no earthly use in this country, except to look up large sums of money to carry them. The export of these two useless commodities as far as we can see is unlimited, viz: gold and our surplus grain, will relieve our banks from carrying a heavy line of loans on them, and will make our money market easier by exchanging at higher prices these useless products for European specie. The national wealth will be increased by the exports of gold and grain at high prices and our money markets will be made easier. War in Europe is prosperity to the United States.

As to the return of Government loan to the United States, in consequence of war, it has become evident yesterday and to-day, from the action of the shrewd German banker in buying back the bonds in the early part of the week, that this is a fallacy. European investors have more confidence in the United States bonds than any other security they hold. The last sales of the week have been made by and for account of "bears" and men, and the buyers of them in most cases were the money-lenders on them as collaterals. It is the old and oft repeated story of the speculators sold by the money lenders. The bonds are not coming back to this country at all, but will be held in Europe for a market if the present rates bring them this week from the victimized speculators.

The estimated earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the first week in July, 1870, compared with the same period last year, are as follows:

1870	$81,057 89
1869	45,172 40
Increase	$35,685 34

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	112⅝	113	112¾
U. S. Bonds '62	109¼	109¼	109
U. S. Bonds '64	109¼	109¼	109
U. S. Bonds '65	109½	109½	109
U. S. Bonds, new	109½	109½	109
U. S. Bonds '67	109½	109½	109
U. S. Bonds '68	109½	109½	109
10-40s	109½	109½	109
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, July 19, 1870.

REMARKS—The excitement in the market we have previously mentioned continues; there seems to be no abatement; holders generally are not anxious to sell, believing that the top figure has not been reached. The weather is intensely hot, and our rivers are fast drying up. Produce—The market continues in fair supply, the sales generally being confined to the wants of the home trade. Flour was the ruling feature of the market, and holders would experience no difficulty in selling out their entire stock at present rates if they were inclined. This, however, is not considered advisable under present circumstances. The general opinion is that by holding on for a short time, and they are asking higher figures. The mills are well supplied with wheat, and are besides purchasing all good lots that meet their views as regards quality. A New York correspondent, received this evening, states that shipping brands of flour had advanced $1 00@1 75 per bbl. What figure it will reach here to-morrow would be difficult to tell.

Groceries—Advices are very firm; with a good demand prices being maintained. Sugars and coffees are tending upward, being in sympathy with gold. Syrups and molasses, who during the past few weeks have laid in a large stock of sugars and coffees, could sell out at a large margin if they were so inclined. As a general thing, however, they will retain their stocks, and accommodate their regular customers at reasonable figures. Whisky has gone up from 2 to three cents on the gallon, and has an upward tendency.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—We have nothing new to note as relates to ashes. The demand was moderate and sales were of a similar description. The stock on hand is ample for all purposes. The rates for round lots were: Soda ash, common, 3½ @ 3½ cent.; do. sal soda, 2½ @ 2¾; do. 3 Pearls 3@3½c. Potash 7@7½c @ lb.

APPLES—Dried, ready for sale, 4c @ lb.

BEANS—Prime, $2 @ bushel.

BUTTER—The receipts have fallen off. The market was firm, with a steady feeling for fine grades. Sales at 18@19c for shipping and 20@22c for choice to fancy roll for family trade.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with a fair trade doing. We quote sperm, 45@47c; adamantine, 12½c; and Stearine 18@19c @ lb.

CHEESE—Sales of Cottage—sales Hunsmel's $4 25 @ gross.

FEED—The market was well supplied. The prices are unchanged, and there is a fair jobbing demand. Mill quotations are as follows: Bran, $1 @ @ cwt.; Shorts, $1 @ @ cwt.; Superfine middlings, $1 @ @ cwt.

COFFEE—Rio—We see no change to note. The supply was fully up with the demand. We quote Rio fair to prime, 24@25c for round lots.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—6th dozen case at $7 00.

TEAS—The market was steady, with a fair trade demand. Dealers are well supplied with variety. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Mackerel No. 1 at $20@22 @ barrel; No. 2 large $16; No. 3 large $13; No. 1 medium $11; in half bbls 50 cents additional. In Kits—No. 1 $5; No. 2 $3 75; No. 3 $3 75. Lake herring $4 in bbls; $2 in half bbls. Salt herring $3 75. Codfish $5 @ cwt.

SOAP—Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical olive 6c; No. 1 rosin 5c.

FLOUR—The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand; sales in bbls at $6 50, in sacks $5 20 @ bbl.

PEANUTS—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales reported of Tennessee at 8 @9c @ lb.

CIDER—Sales of No. 1 sweet cider at $9 @10 @ barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 @ case, other brands $6 00@7 00.

POTATOES—The prices are increasing; with a dull stock on hand prices are not so firm, the tendency being downward. The supply is almost exhausted; we are reported sales of new at $1 75@1 85 @ bushel.

CHEESE—The receipts were large since our last report; 612 boxes were received; prices have undergone no change. We are reported sales of Ohio Sweitzer at 18@18c; Goshen 19@ 19c; Hunterdon county, 20c.

POULTRY—Large receipts have caused a decline in prices. Sales were made coop at 20@22c @ pair.

TOMATOES—The supply is increasing, and prices are tending downwards. Sales were made at $3 00 @ bushel for eastern, while those grown at home brought $5 50@6 00 @ bush.

TALLOW—The market was not an active one. Sales were reported at 7½c. The general activity rendered 8@9c; country 8@8½c @ lb.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 @ bbl; Newcastle $3 00@3 25 @ bbl.

FRUITS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 16@17c; figs 20c; dates 12½c; Valencia raisins 16@18c @ pound.

BAKING POWDER—Hanner, ¼ cans $1, $1 75 @ dozen; ½ cans $1 25; 1 cans, $2 @ dozen.

BROOM CORN—We are reported a dull market, with a large stock, but no low grades. Sales were at 12@13c @ lb.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 6½c @ lb.

HIDES—Are selling in a regular way at 5½ @6 @ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The firmness we have previously noticed continues; the feeling is very strong, the tendency being upward; buyers evidently consider the present prices steep, but the stock has been light for some time past. 15c tierces hams being received. Salesmen reported the following: Shoulders, 10½c; Sides, ribbed, 12c; Clear ribbed Sides, 12½c; Clear Sides, 13c; Sugar cured Hams, 16c; Do. Do. Shoulders, 10½c; Breakfast Bacon, clear, 20c; Mess Pork, $31 @ bbl; Dried Beef, 9½c; Do. Ham 12c.

LARD—Sales of leaf, in tierces at 17½c, in buckets at 18½c.

SEEDS—Market quiet. There was a larger inquiry for flaxseed, with buyers at $2 35 @ bush. Timothy and clover were dull. Buckwheat is quoted at $1 @@1 25 @ bush.

FLOUR—The market is fine, holders being excited as usual on such occasions. The demand was moderate, but holders were not anxious to sell. The fact is the prices we report to-day may be of little account to-morrow, we feel such fluctuations are offered. The principle since our last report were 10 barrels. The various grades and prices rule about as at our last issue. This they do not dispose to do, Selected bakers' and family, $7 @@8 25; and other sales were made at various prices. The mill rates were as follows: In barrels the ruling rates are being: 50 @ bbl less) southern amber $7 20; Eclipse flour $7; Minnehaha $7 25; Wheat Gluff $7 50; Pearl Green brand $ @@7 75; XX fine brand $7 75; X fine brand $7; Windmill Mills extra $6; Scioto Mills $6 75; sales in sacks at 5c less than above rates. Fine flour firm, with a good demand; sales in bbls at $5 in sacks $4 75 @ sack. The supply in the market is not large.

RYE—The market is dull, but prices have undergone no change, sales ranging from $5 @5 25 @ bbl.

WHISKY—We note an advance of 2@3c @ gallon in the market firm and a moderately active trade. The following are the ruling figures: Proof whisky $1 15, and high wines $1 @@ gallon; potent, spirits whisky were governed by the age and quality.

BRANDS—The market is well supplied. The store rates ranges as follows: Apple $1 50 @ @2 00; No 2 $1 @@ No 3 $1 50; common $ @@3 00.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn 8½c @ lb.

GRAIN—The market was a firm one with a good demand for high prices and quiet. Prices generally are tending upwards. The following sales since our last were as follows: Corn, 6½ sacks; 200 sacks barley; 113 sacks; wheat, 34 sacks; corn, 27 sacks. Wheat very firm; red winter sold at $1 @@1 20; white $1 @@1 30 @ bushel. Occasionally holders manifest no disposition to sell, but little further offered for wanted, we quote nominally at @@@@c @ bush. Rye firmer and may be quoted at @@@c. Barley is without movement; the last sale reported of was at $1 10 for new @ bushel.

LARD, OIL—The market has undergone no change. The current rates for No. 1 extra were $1 @@1 25 No. 2 at @@ @ gallon.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock is light, and the demand pretty fair for the wants of the home trade. The season is drawing to a close and but few sales will take the place of the old stock. The nominal rates are as follows: Apples @@5c; Peaches—quarters, @@@c; halves, @@ @ lb.

HAY—The market is well supplied with the receipts of same from Kingston $10; $12@15; sales of old at $15, $16@20 @ ton.

PEANUTS—Sales of Virginia were quiet, but prices were unchanged. Sales were reported to the trade, as follows: @@@c @ bushel.

GROCERIES—The market continues firm with an active inquiry, dealers being considerably excited, holders, on the other hand, would rather sell small than large parcels at this time. They are disposed to be taken with allowance as there is no telling what an hour will bring.

SUGARS—Are very strong and tending upward; crushed, powdered and granulated 15@15½c; coffee 13@14c; Demba 13@13½c; extra 13½c.

COFFEE—Advancing; choice 23c; fancy 23½; prime Java 25@@.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11c, Cuba 12@12½c; Havana, in boxes, 11@12½c; Molasses sugars 9½@10c; being an advance of ½c @ pound.

SYRUPS—Prices advanced 5@7 gallon; have-

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 19, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Firm and a shade higher.

WHEAT—Active; sales of No 2 at $1 20@1 28 cash; $1 20@1 21 seller July; $1 20@1 22 seller August; closing at $1 20@1 20½ cash; $1 20@1 21 seller August; this afternoon active at $1 20 seller July $1 20@1 20½ seller August.

CORN—Active and quotations; sales No 2 at 36 @36½c cash; 36@36½c seller August, closing at 36@36½c cash; 36@36½c seller August and higher at 36½c seller July; 36½ @@c seller August.

OATS—Active and quotations; sales No 2 at 30 @30½c cash; 30@30½c seller August, closing at 30@30½c for No 2 at store.

RYE—Early; sales of No 2 at 80c, closing quiet at 80c.

BARLEY—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firmer; mess pork $20 00@ 20 25; lard 16@16½c.

HOGS—Active and buyers higher, at $5 80@5 90 for fair to prime grades.

CATTLE—Dull at 4@7 50@7 65c for common Texas steers to good smooth shipping steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Ashes—pots steady at $4 25 @6 75; pearls steady at $5 75. Cotton steady; sales 1,000 bales; middling uplands 23c; New Orleans 23½c. Flour—receipts, 10,000 barrels; sales 8,000 barrels; State and Western 5@10c higher on low grades, and 15@20c higher on medium and good grades; sales 22,000 bbls; superfine western at $5 @5 20; common to choice extra western at $5 25@5 60; superfine State at $5 20@5 30; common to good extra State at $5 35@5 60; round hoop Ohio at $5 60@6 25; choice to double extra do at $6 30@7 25; trade and family brands at $6 30@7 50; common to choice white wheat western extra $6 30@6 50; fancy do at $6 60@7 00; choice do at $7 05@7 25; extra Genesee at $6 50@7 50; choice do at $7 60@8 00; southern flour steady; sales 1,000 bbls at $6 30@7 50 for mixed to good; fancy and extra at $7 60@8 50. Rye flour quiet and steady at $5 25@5 50. Corn meal steady; sales 500 bbls at $3 60@3 80 for Jersey; $3 80@4 00 for Brandywine. Wheat—receipts, 14,000 bushels; sales 30,000 bushels at $1 21 @1 24 for amber western; $1 23 @1 26 for white western; $1 26@1 30 for amber Genesee; $1 30@1 32 for white do. Rye—receipts, 31,000 bushels; sales 5,000 bushels at $1 10@1 11 for new; $1 16@1 20 for old. Barley—receipts, 11,000 bushels; sales 5,000 bushels at $1 @1 10 for Canada; $1 20@1 25 for two-rowed State; $1 30@1 35 for four-rowed State; 2c for choice Canada West; $1 40@1 45 for choice four-rowed State. Oats—receipts, 31,000 bushels; sales 15,000 bushels at 84@85c for western; 86@87c for Jersey; 87@88c for State. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm; sales of 1,000 hogsheads Cuba and Porto Rico at 10½@10¾c; 1,000 boxes at 10½@10¾c; 1,000 bags at 10½c. Molasses quiet and steady. Pork dull and heavy; new mess $20 25@20 50; prime $18 50@19 00. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats quiet at 12@12½c for pickled bellies; 11½@12c for pickled shoulders; 13½@13¾c for pickled hams. Lard steady at 16½@16¾c for city; 16¾@16¾c for prime steam; 16¾@16¾c for kettle. Tallow steady at 8½@8¾c. Butter—receipts, 2,000 packages; sales 1,000 packages at 15@16c for ordinary; 17@18c for fair to good; 19@20c for choice to extra. Eggs firm at 13@13½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Flour active; extra $5 60 @6 spring; best extra family $6 @@7 50 Pennsylvania and Ohio red wheat family $7 @@8 50. Wheat—Receipts, 6,000 bushels; sales 2,000 bushels; Pennsylvania and Western red at $1 23@1 25; amber do at $1 26@1 28; white Indiana $1 30@1 32. Rye—firm at 90c@$1. Corn—receipts, 6,000 bushels; sales 3,000 bushels; yellow at 75@76c; mixed western at 73@74c. Oats—receipts, 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 50@51c for Pennsylvania and Delaware; 49@50c for Western. Whisky steady; Western, iron, at $1 09@1 10.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—Flour—Market quiet and firm at each rate; receipts, 1,000 barrels; sales 1,000 barrels; Howard street and Ohio at $6 @@7 50; Western superfine $5 @@5 50; Pennsylvania do at $5 @@5 50; extra do at $5 50@6 25; family do at $6 @@7 25; fancy do at $7 @@8 50; Patapsco family at $8 @@9 50; choice do do at $9 @@10 50; extreme do at $10 @@11 50; City Mills super at $6 @@6 50; extra do at $7 @@8 50; family do at $8 @@9 50; Patapsco family at $9 @@10 50; choice do do at $10 @@11 50; extreme do at $11 @@12 50; Rye flour firm at $6 @@6 50. Corn meal firm; sales at $3 @@3 50 for Brandywine; $3 @@3 50 for Western; $3 @@3 50 for Pennsylvania; $3 @@3 50 for Georgia; $3 @@3 50 for Virginia. Wheat—receipts, 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels; Southern red at $1 @@1 30; amber do at $1 @@1 35; Southern white at $1 @@1 40; Pennsylvania red at $1 @@1 30; amber do at $1 @@1 35; white do at $1 @@1 40. Corn—receipts, 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels; white at 80@85c; yellow at 85@90c; mixed at 80@85c. Oats dull at 50@55c for Southern and Pennsylvania. Rye dull at 90c@$1 for prime; $1 @@1 10 for choice to extra. Provisions steady. Whisky steady; Western, iron, at $1 09@1 10.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—Flouring firm; two-pound lump and family $6 @@6 50; three-pound do $7 @@7 50; fancy $8 @@8 50. Corn meal firm at $3 @@3 25 per bbl. Grain—No. 2 white wheat, $1 @@1 25; No. 2 red $1 @@1 20. Corn firm at 40@42c for white and mixed; 42@43c for yellow. Oats firm at 40@42c for white and mixed; 42@43c for yellow. Rye firm at 80@85c. Barley—No. 1 spring, $1 @@1 10; No. 2 do $1 @@1 05. Provisions firm and unchanged. Bacon—clear sides, 13½c; clear rib sides, 13c; shoulders, 10½c; hams—sugar-cured 20c; fancy 21c. Whisky steady at $1 09@1 10 for bbls and $1 12@1 13 for drudge. Butter—choice to fancy, 18@20c. Lard—prime to choice leaf, 17@17½c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 19.—Flour very firm and demand good; the sales to-day were 1,000 barrels. Wheat closes firm; transactions moderate; 6 c

The Daily Commercial.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New York to be found—Pittsburgh: Its Industries and Commerce.
For Rent—George H. Anderson.
A Fine Chance—A. W.
Sugars, Sugars—George W. McClure.
Business Notices.
Notice—Pittsburg and Connellsville Passenger Railway Company.
Bargains for Sale—Box Box 729, Postoffice.
Fly Brushes—J. D. Thompson & Co.
New Orleans Sugars—John M. Oavitt
One Dollar Store—325 sixth street.
Situation Wanted—E. Y. Y.
Furnishing Goods for Sale—Box 756, Postoffice.
New Brighton Ladies' Seminary—Begins September 6
Money to Deposit—Savings Bank.
Matches—240 Liberty street.
Bankrupt Notice—Joseph Ledlie.
Brushes and Notions—J. D. Thompson & Co.
Bakers' Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Tuscarora Academy—Begins September 7.
Upholsterers—E. Edmundson & son.
Administrator's Notice—Isaac E. Allinder.
Clothing—Gray & Logan.
Fresh Crackers—Marvin's.
Boots and Shoes—Thompson & Co.
Variety Store—Thompson & Co.
Fly Wax—Thompson & Co.
Bed and Mosaic Trade—Thompson & Co.
Refitting and Repairing—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Wool Skins—Olin—Chas. Abel.
Wood Oil—Chas. Abel.
Property for Sale—J. C. Bolton.
Coal Oil—Hazel & Kelly.
Cement—Plue, Parsons & Co.
Cheap Oil—240 Liberty street.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Dangerous Agitation of the Workingmen of Madrid—The Crops in Russia—The Trial of the French Conspirators—The Ecumenical Council—Don Carlos Ordered to Leave France, &c., &c.

Demonstration in Madrid.

MADRID, July 19.—The workingmen made a demonstration yesterday. They marched through the streets, bearing banners on which was written, "The people are dying of hunger." In front of the Interior and other public departments, they halted and demanded employment. Their conduct was orderly and the manifestation ended without disturbances.

Don Carlos in Paris.

PARIS July 19.—Don Carlos, the Spanish agitator, is in Paris.

The Crops.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—Advices from the agricultural districts of Volhynia and Central Russia represent the crops looking well and promise a yield above the average.

Trial of Conspirators.

PARIS, July 19.—In the High Court of Justice at Blois, yesterday, at the commencement of the proceedings Marago moved that, in view of the aspect of war and the consequent agitation of the country, the trial of persons accused of conspiracy be postponed. The Court, after consideration, denied the motion, and the trial proceeded.

Baron Rothschilds Fined.

PARIS, July 19.—Baron Rothschilds, who was drawn as a member of the jury of the High Court, did not attend, and was fined 5,000 francs.

Sentence of Fenian Conspirators.

LONDON, July 19.—The trial of the Fenian conspirators, Dowling and Wilson, has been concluded. They have been convicted and sentenced, Fawlis to fifteen years and Wilson to seven years imprisonment at hard labor.

The Conflict.

ROME, July 19, via PARIS, July 19.—The Council held a public session to-day, at which five hundred and thirty-eight Fathers were present. The decree of infallibility was adopted by 526 to 2, and was approved as a constitution of the Church by the Pope, who pronounced a short address.

Don Carlos Ordered to Leave France.

PARIS, July 19, Evening.—*Le Public* announces that the French Government has given Don Carlos orders to leave the country.

Marine News.

HAMBURG, July 19.—The steamship Allemannia, from New York, via Plymouth, arrived yesterday.

The Cambria left Havre on Saturday for New York.

PLYMOUTH, July 19.—The steamship New York, of the North German Lloyds, from New York, arrived here safely this morning. It is not yet decided whether she will attempt to reach Bremen.

The steamer Union, of the North German Lloyds Line, is at Bremen, and will not leave until further orders.

BERLIN, July 19.—The Lloydsteamer from Hve to ten guineas in German shipping.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 19.—The North German steamer Mosle from New York for Bremen, arrived safely this forenoon.

QUEENSTOWN, July 19.—The steamers Alsopp and City of Brooklyn arrived from New York.

The Markets.

LONDON, NOON, July 19.—Everything is again flat on the Stock Exchange, in consequence of rumors that Austria and France had joined the United States bonds, 81½.

LONDON, July 19—4 P. M.—The money market opens with a slightly improved tone. United States bonds are quoted at 81@82. Consols 93@93½.

Rumor of Russia's participation in a war between Prussia and France caused a depression from which the stock market had not recovered at the hour of the date. The report is the cause not received confirmation. A panic pervaded all the securities in Liverpool to-day, and many failures of cotton dealers are apprehended to-morrow.

LIVERPOOL, July 19, 5 P. M.—American securities flat and nominal. Bonds—82s, 83c, old, 81; 67s, 81; 10s, 78. Stocks flat; Erie, 15½; Illinois, 106. Great Western, 26.

PARIS, July 19.—In the Bourse rentes opened at 61 francs 50 centimes and closed at 61 francs 95 centimes, and a shade firmer.

LIVERPOOL, July 19, 5 P. M.—Cotton entirely nominal and too irregular to quote; sales 5,000 bales, all to the trade and some for speculation or export. More failures are announced. Wheat 10 to 15 1d for red winter; 12@12s 3d for California; 10s 6d for red western.

Flour 25s@26s. Corn 36s.

LONDON, July 19, 5 P. M.—The panic which commenced in the markets here and at Liverpool yesterday continued to-day, and was increased by a rumor, to which some credit is given, that there is an understanding between France and Austria.

LONDON, July 19.—Linseed cakes firm. Tallow easier at 46s. Calcutta Linseed, firm. Turpentine firm.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾.

NEW YORK, July 19—P. M.
THE GOLD MARKET.

The financial receipts to-day opened rather quiet, and gold declined from 112¾ to 112⅝, when telegrams were received announcing the active preparations of France for an early campaign, when gold rose again to 112¾. Later in the day there was greater excitement, and at the time the activity was greater than any previously witnessed. Private cable telegrams from London reported the panic on London Stock Exchange with 3 to 5 per cent. off the lowest point yet made in the present war. The excitement this news created was the signal for a general rush to buy gold, and under numerous purchases the market was run up to 113, the highest point yet reached in the present movement. The effect of this act soon became apparent in the most frantic excitement, and the mania to buy gold was contagious. The scene at 2 P. M. yesterday was a scene of